The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:— Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Gramaglia and Madame Rudersdorff, Signor Belart, Signor Mercuriali, and Signor Altavilla, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Castelli, Signor Aliara and Mr. Patey, (Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.) Prompter, Signor Fontana. Regisseur, Signor Grua. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Leader, Mr. Levey.

On This (Thursday) Evening, March 8th, (first time in Dublin) Mozart's Grand Opera of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,

Susanna,	Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Contessa,	Mdme. Rudersdorff.
Cherubino,	Madame Borchardt.
Barbara,	Madame Gramaglia.
Conte Almaviva,	Signor Aldighieri.
Basilio,	Signor Atavilla.
Bartolo,	Signor Castelli.
Figaro,	Signor Mercuriali.
Giardiniere,	Signor Aliara.

On To-morrow (Friday) Evening, no Performance.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 8th, 1860, Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of GISIPPUS; Or, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.

Gisippus,	Mr. T. C. King.
Titus Quintus Fulvius,	Mr. H. Irving.
(His Second Appearance.)	
Medon,	Mr. Fitzjames.
Sophronia,	Miss A. Parker.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. After which, the celebrated Drama, founded on Dickens' celebrated Novel, entitled NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

Nicholas Nickleby,	Mr. H. Irving.
John Browdie,	Mr. H. Webb.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of WIDE-AWAKE.

William Snaffle,	Mr. W. Ellerton.

. Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

ANTIENT CONCERTS. SECOND GRAND CONCERT. Thursday Evening, 29th March.

Music—Selections from Samson	Handel.
Lauda Sion	Mendelssohn.
3rd Mass	Haydn.

The Committee have secured the valuable services of Miss PALMER (Contralto), and Mr. WEISS (Bass), in addition to the usual resident talent.

The Society's Monthly Dinner, Tuesday, 20th instant.

Ballot for the Admission of New Members and Associates, Monday, 19th instant.

Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 1st March, 1860.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) KRATKY BASCHIK, THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, Begs to announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," and will give his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, every Evening, without apparatus or foreign aid; also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Muno Harmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.

An entire change of Programme each Performance.

Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES—LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO—Entrance, Cavendish-row.

In consequence of the success attending the representations of Hamilton's Magnificent Continental Diorama of Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and the Rhine, and the increasing interest evinced by the public to witness this truly wonderful and authentic work of art, it having been visited during its exhibition in this city by several gentlemen who have long resided on the Continent, and who expressed their approbation of its extreme fidelity, the proprietors beg to announce that it will remain open till further notice. Splendid view of Rome, St. Peter's, the Vatican, &c.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening.

Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. President, the Earl of RODEN.

There is now accommodation in this Hospital for ONE HUNDRED Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.

Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,523 Patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 300 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

It may be well to state that, under the Divine blessing, this provision for this peculiar class of cases has been attended with eminent success.

Two Wards have been allocated for the reception of Patients who may desire greater privacy than is obtainable in the general wards of an Hospital, and who may be able, or their friends for them, to pay Ten Shillings a week.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from Half-past Nine to Ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 13,000 patients have been prescribed for within the past year.

The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent on voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and of general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to Patients leaving the Hospital—a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS. ROSCOMMON GOODS TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, 12th March, Goods will be conveyed to and from Roscommon.

Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—A Storage Charge of one shilling per ton per day will be made on all Goods not removed from the Roscommon Station within twenty-four hours after arrival at Roscommon.

Broadstone, Dublin, 5th March, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ATHLONE STEEPLECHASES. STEWARDS:

John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Robert Mooney, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Captain Wilkinson, R.H.A.; and Patrick Grehan, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq., 37, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.

CLOSING STAKES.

The Glynwood Cup, entries March 19. Garrycastle Handicap, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptances March 19—Mr. Hunter. Selling Race, entries March 10—Mr. Hunter. Railway Plate, entries March 27, at the Stand-house, at Five o'clock—Mr. Hunter. Athlone Handicap Stakes, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptances March 19—Mr. Hunter. Consolation Stakes, entries on the course—Mr. Hunter.

No entry will be received unless the entrance and bookage are paid at the same time. Bookage fee, 5s.

MARCH 27.

The Glynwood Hunt Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs, presented by John Longworth, Esq., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p p and 50 sovs added, 1 sov entrance. About three miles over the Garrycastle Steeplechase Course. For all horses that have been hunted with Mr. Longworth's Hounds, four times during the season, previous to the day of entry. Weight for age and conditions as per bills. Gentlemen riders. Horses to take their age from 1st May; to close and name with R. J. Hunter, as above.

Garrycastle Handicap, 5 sovs; 3 ft in case of acceptance, £100 added by Mr. Longworth. About three miles over the Garrycastle Course. Each person to pay 2 sovs, at time of naming, to go to the Fund. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.

A Selling Race of 3 sovs each; 25 sovs added; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Weight for age and allowances as per bills. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses. Beaten horses may enter at the post.

MARCH 28.

Midland Great Western Railway Plate, £20—£20 added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; 1 sov entrance. About three miles. Weight for age as per bills. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses, second horse to save his stake.

Athlone Handicap of 5 sovs each, h ft; 50 sovs added by the Merchants and Traders of Athlone; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards the expenses. The winner of any race after the weights are declared, value £40, to carry 5lb extra; of £75, 9lb; of £100, 12lb. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.

Consolation Stakes of 2 sovs each; 1 sov entrance; £30 added; for all the beaten horses of the meeting, carrying 10st 7lb. Second horse to receive £5. About mile and a half heats.

For Rules see printed bills.

NOTICE.—TO MISS BYRNE, late of Cabinteely. Undoubted information has been procured as to the author of the Threatening Notices, and other annoyances occasioned Miss Byrne; and if a liberal reward be offered, the guilty party (one who from sinister motives acted, but whom from his position could not be suspected, and who resides not 20 miles from Cabinteely House) can be made amenable to the law for the offence.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of William Fox, and Mary his wife, and Patrick Johnston, and Margaret his wife, Petitioners; Mary Walsh, Administratrix of James Walsh, and the Reverend Doctor M'Evilly, Respondents.

Cause Petition, under the "Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850." Section 15.

WHEREAS James Walsh, late of Sea Road, in the county of the town of Galway, deceased, under and by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1851, and Codicil thereto bearing date the 9th day of December, 1857, bequeathed to his Three Sisters, Mary Ryan, Sally Walsh, and Catherine Walsh, or their children lawfully begotten, if living in Ireland, and his Three Brothers, Thomas, John, and Richard Walsh, or their children lawfully begotten, if living in Ireland at the time of his death, the sum of £1,500, share and share alike.

Now, Take Notice, that in execution of the order, bearing date the 27th day of January, 1860, I require all persons having claims on said sum of £1,500, and all the Brothers and Sisters of Testator, to come in before me and prove their claims, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1860.

W. BROOKE.

DAVID O'KELLY, Solicitor for Petitioners, No. 24, Eustace-street, Dublin.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

GENTLEMEN,

The last election of the County of Roscommon having been declared void, by a Committee of the House of Commons, and a new Election being shortly to take place, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having done my Brother, Thomas W. Goff, the honour of returning him by a large majority, I confidently place myself in your hands.

I concur with him in general upon all the leading political questions of the day. I am an advocate for the Grant to Maynooth, for a liberal measure of Reform, for an equitable adjustment of the relations between Landlord and Tenant, and I deprecate the policy of the present Government, in meddling in the internal affairs of foreign countries.

I am confident that you will, by your votes to be recorded for me, express your entire disapproval of the course adopted by political opponents to unseat my Brother, on the grounds relied on before the Committee, attempting thereby to reflect on the independence of the Constituency.

Gentlemen, in offering myself for your Representative, I submit my claims before you, as closely identified with your County—the interests of which, and your own, it shall be my constant study to consider and advocate.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient and faithful servant,
CHARLES TALBOT GOFF,
Captain 3rd Light Dragoons.

Dublin, 7th March, 1860.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the REV. THOMAS GUARD, OF LIMERICK, IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, On next FRIDAY Evening, March the 9th.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets—Sixpence each—can be had at Messrs. ROBERTSON'S, 3, Grafton-street; CARSON'S, 51, Grafton-street; HERBERT'S, 117, Grafton-street; Rowse and Co., 132, Stephen's-green (west).

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE QUESTION.—J. B. GOUGH.

This matchless orator, previous to his departure for America, will give his

FAREWELL LECTURE On Saturday Evening Next, in the Metropolitan Hall, At half-past Seven o'clock.

Admission by tickets, One Shilling; up stairs, Sixpence. To be had at the door; Messrs. Robertson, booksellers, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Messrs. Joshua Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; Messrs. R. Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co., 2, College-green.

F. HUNT, Provisional Secretary.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, Or PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.

Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Half-Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society is unavoidably postponed to This (THURSDAY) Evening, 8th March, in consequence of alterations in the Rotundo. TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Tickets One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free.

The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans.

B. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secretaries.

The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office 9 Upper Sackville-street.

Auctions.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEA. THOMAS BEWLEY and CO. will offer by Auction, at their Bonded Warehouse, Cope-street, On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, At one o'clock precisely, With all faults, and for account of whom it may concern, 665 PACKAGES of TEA, Just landed ex Jessie Beazley and Valdivia, from China.

Catalogues and Sampling Orders will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, the 12th, on which and the two following days the Teas will be on show.

Apply to THOMAS BEWLEY and CO., Merchants, Dublin; or SAMUEL B. MILLER, Tea Broker, 155, Fenchurch-street, London.

LITERARY SALE-ROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Embracing a varied and valuable Collection of Works by Eminent Authors, WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THESE ROOMS, On To-Morrow, THURSDAY, March 8th, 1860, and following days, Commencing each day at One o'clock.

Among them will be found:—

Cobbett and Howell's State Trials, 34 vols.; Clarke's Commentary, 4 vols.; Hume and Smollett's England, in 4 vols.; Parker Society Publications, 14 vols.; De Saci's Holy Bible in French, 12 vols.; Walpole's Works, 15 vols.; Clarke's Travels, 11 vols.; Sir E. Tennent's Ceylon, 2 vols.; M'Clintock's Arctic Voyage; Oliphant's China, 2 vols.; Thier's French Revolution, 5 vols.; Newgate Calendar, 4 vols.; the Bedford Correspondence, 3 vols.; Castlereagh Correspondence and Despatches, 12 vols.; Lives from the Clarendon Gallery, 3 vols.; Wills' Lives of Irishmen, 6 vols.; Illustrated Library, 28 vols.; Celtic Society Publications, 40 vols.; Irish Quarterly Review, 4 vols.; Annales de Museo, 16 vols.; Moore's Correspondence, 8 vols.; Works by Thackeray, Lever, Dickins, Moore, Lover, Byron, Maryatt, &c.; Boothroyd's Bible; Henry's Commentary, 6 vols.; Froissart's Middle Ages; Clarendon's Rebellions, 6 vols.; Barrington's Ireland, 2 vols.; Eustatius' Homer, 4 vols.; Pictorial Bible, 2 vols., &c.

H. LEWIS, Auctioneer and Valuator, 31, Anglesea-street.

TO CAR AND CAB PROPRIETORS, JOB-MASTERS, &c., &c.

Beverly Smyth, 30, South Anne-street, having surrendered the Cab and Car business, will sell by Unreserved Auction, on Friday next, the 9th March, two Cabs—one London-built, a short time in use—the other by Dawson, Dublin. Also, two Outside Cars and Harness, in perfect order, with licence paid up to July, 1860, together with five horses and two poneys, most of which are young and perfectly sound. Also, a powerful Draught Horse, Float and Harness.

Sale at half-past One o'clock.

P. J. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer, 12, Ranelagh-road.

MAHOGANY BY AUCTION. The Representatives of the late Richard Booth, Esq., having disposed of the interest in their old-established Mahogany and Timber Stores, 35 Golden-lane, to Mr. GROVES HOLBROOK, by whom, in future, the concerns will be carried on, I am instructed to offer for Sale, On TUESDAY, 3rd APRIL, At Twelve o'clock,

4,000 feet of prime Honduras Mahogany, in plank and logs; Pencil Cedar, Havana Cedar, Ash, Birch, Pine Plank, Veneers; also, Nine large prime St. Domingo Table Logs.

The above contain a large proportion of Seasoned Wood, well worth the attention of the trade.

For further particulars apply to J. BARCROFT, BROKER AND MEASURER, 42A, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

16, ELY-PLACE, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. Sale of Household Furniture, China, Delf, &c., On FRIDAY, the 16th of MARCH, 1860.

MESSRS. BENTLEY have received instructions to Sell by Auction on the premises, No. 16, ELY-PLACE (STEPHEN'S-GREEN), on the above day, the entire Household Furniture and Effects, which comprise a Pianoforte with all the modern improvements, 5½ octaves, and Music Stool, half a dozen Mahogany Balloon-back Chairs in Damask, handsome Lounger in ditto, half a dozen Hair-cloth Parlour Chairs, Mahogany Dining, Loo, Work, and other Tables, Walnut Easy Chair in Green Cloth, Prie Dieu Chair, Cheffonier Cabinet, Book-stands (in great variety), Moderateur Lamp, Carpets and Rugs, Steel and Metal Fenders, and Irons, Damask Window Curtains (nearly new) with fancy gilt Headings and Draperies, Knitted ditto, Bell Pulls, Mahogany Glass Case (with minerals), Cases of Curiosities, Window Blinds, Zinc ditto, Hall Table, Clock, a Worked Seat, ditto Pillows and Footstools, Gasaliers, excellent Stair Carpeting and Brass Rods, Drawingroom Mats, Venetian Blinds, Albert Birch Bedsteads and Damask Curtains, Iron Camp Bedstead, Blankets, Quilts, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washhand Stands, and Toilet Ware, Mahogany Commodes, ditto Dressing Glasses, Cane Chairs, Foot Pans, Stretcher Beds, Kitchen Tables, a Set of good Dish Covers, Argentine Egg Stand, a quantity of China, Glass, Delf, Dinner Ware complete, Crockery Ware, Culinary and other articles, &c., &c.; also a Lot of Books.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

BENTLEY AND SON, Auctioneers, &c., 110, Grafton-street.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT KILROY'S HOTEL, GALWAY, On Wednesday, 28th day of MARCH, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWN, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).

Lot No. 1.

All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES EDWARD STOPFORD, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company in a plot of Ground Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyre-square to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with Steam Saw Mills on the premises.

Lot No. 2.

A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.

Lot No. 1, as held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency.

A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniences, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £800 on the concerns.

Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years; yearly rent, £26 5s.

This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.

The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of

E. STAUNTON, Auctioneer, Galway.

N.B.—The Liquidator has received notice that an application will be made to Parliament for the Galway Junction Pier line of Railway to run through Lot No. 1.

Landed Estates Court.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the Matter of Anne Grant, Robert Lloyd, and Joshua Clarke, John Haigh Scott, and A. J. H. Scott, his Wife, and William Lloyd and Henry D'Olier Grant, Owners; Ex parte The Reverend Louis Perrin and John Hatchell, Esq., Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD by the Landed Estates Court, ON FRIDAY, 16th of MARCH next, at Noon, at the Court, in the City of Dublin, the following HOUSES and PREMISES, situate in Lower Mount-street, in the City of Dublin, all held under a lease for 149 years, from 1810, but indemnified against head-rent, as stated in the printed rental and particulars, viz.:—

LOT 1. The House and Premises, No 92, Lower Mount-street, producing an Annual Rent of £28, and let to a tenant for a term of five years.

LOT 2. The House and Premises, No. 93, Lower Mount-street, producing an Annual Rent of £28, and let to a tenant from year to year.

LOT 3. The House and Premises, No. 94, Lower Mount-street, producing an Annual Rent of £30, and let to a tenant for a term of ten years, from August, 1858.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1860.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; to Messrs. A. and H. A. BATE, 31, Upper Sackville-street; JOSEPH KELLY, Esq., Solicitor, 55, Blessington-street; or, Messrs. HENRY and JOHN WATSON, Solicitors for the Petitioners, having Carriage of the Order for Sale, 90, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HUTTON, Widow, and OLYMPIA HUTTON, Spinster, Owners and Petitioners.

The LANDED ESTATES COURT will, On FRIDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Court, in the city of Dublin, Sell the following Lots, held in fee-farm, as described in the printed rental and particulars, viz.:—

LOT No. 1—Part of the Lands of UPPER CHURCHTOWN, in the parish of Taney, half-barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, containing 16a. 1r. 25p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £158 11s 4d, subject to the fee-farm rent of £71 7s 9d, leaving a clear yearly profit-rent of £87 3s 7d.

LOT No. 2—Part of the Lands of LOWER CHURCHTOWN, in the parish of Taney, and half-barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, containing 4a. 3r. 6p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £53 1s, and indemnified against head-rent.

LOT No. 3—Part of the Lands of LOWER CHURCHTOWN, situate as aforesaid, and containing 5a. 2r. 27p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £51 2s 11d, and indemnified against head-rent.

LOT No. 4—Part of the Lands of LOWER CHURCHTOWN, situate as aforesaid, and containing 4a. 3r. 25p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £24 4s. and indemnified against head-rent.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Lands to be sold in this matter are possessed of peculiar advantages for building terraces or detached villa residences, being situate a short distance from the Dundrum Station of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, and having a large extent of frontage to the adjoining roads.

The Lands are situate on the road leading from Classon's-bridge to the main road from Dundrum to Rathfarnham, and Lot No. 1 partly fronts to the latter road.

For rentals and other particulars, apply to Messrs. ABBOTT and MOORE, Solicitors having carriage of the proceedings, 56, Lower Gardiner-street; And at the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

Insurances.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.—Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq. Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq. 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

T. S. DANIEL, Esq. Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

ACTUARY.

EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin

ENGLISH AND IRISH

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 20, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—To be Sold, a Profit Rent of £252 15s. 8d., so well secured as to be equal to a ground rent, arising off two farms in the Baronies of Maryborough and Upper Ossory, containing in all 306 Irish acres. Lease—Lives renewable for ever. These farms are let to several tenants-at-will, below their value, and the rents are punctually paid one half-year within the other. Coole, one of the farms, is within 4 miles of the Maryborough Railway Station.

For further particulars apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, who has the maps and rentals.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—To be Let, at Bray, a handsome House, containing 16 Bedrooms, Bath Rooms, &c., and 6 Reception Rooms, standing on 5 acres of Land, with Garden, Out Offices, &c. The House commands the best views of the beautiful surrounding scenery, and, being sheltered from the East, is highly recommended for invalids. The present is a most favourable opportunity for opening such an Establishment, the want of which is much felt by visitors to the Turkish Baths and this fashionable locality.—Apply to Messrs. M'CLEAN, Westmoreland-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens to be exhibited.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY

BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop. The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.

The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—

TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips	£7 0 0	Blood Manure	£6 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape	7 0 0	Crushed Bones	7 10 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure	7 0 0	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	9 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime	6 0 0		

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre. Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.

JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.

A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS. C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged. Please observe—12, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.

H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.

Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—

CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.

GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET. REDUCTION OF WINES.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have reduced the prices of our Wines from this date, as follows:—

		per doz.		
Excellent Dinner Sherry,		26s		
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do,		28s	to	30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown,		34s	to	38s
Old Port, fresh bottled,		28s		
Very excellent Do.		30s	34s	36s
Old Crusted Wines,	from	40s	to	42s
Vin Ordinaire (a pure, St. Julian Claret),		24s	to	28s
Vin de Bordeaux,		30s	to	36s
Chateau Latour,		42s	to	48s

Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

1st March, 1860.

BEST MADE FURNITURE. WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET, Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive Stock of Furniture, which for design and workmanship cannot be surpassed, and which they are now selling at very reduced prices, in order to make room for new goods now in demand.

The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.

Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.

WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ARROW-ROOT of superior quality, from the MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT AT SIERRA LEONE. Price—One Shilling per Pound. Sold, in Packages only, by the Agent in Dublin, WILLIAM F. WELLS, Family Druggist, 52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Opposite the Office of the Missionary Society.

MODERATEUR, ALSO BOAKE'S LAMPS, AND COLZA OIL. WILLIAM THOMAS Has received a large assortment of the newest Moderateur Lamps, in addition to his stock of the well-known Aerometric Lamps.

To produce good light, two essentials are indispensable—a good lamp with good oil, and the exertions of W. T. (with the assistance of Mr. Boake) to provide both for his customers are such as to render disappointment impossible.

11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

LEAMINGTON COOKING RANGES. Economy of Fuel, Simplicity of Operation, Great Cleanliness, Perfection of Cookery, and Impossibility of Smoky Chimneys, Are the great advantages of the above Range. References given to numerous parties having the same in daily use.

WILLIAM ANDREWS & COMPANY, IRONMONGERS, 18, DAME-STREET.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths. Of warranted Quality, at much lower prices than are commonly asked for Inferior Articles.

Turning Lathes, Grinding Stones, Benches, Hand and Bench Tools in every variety, Glue, Steel, Emery, &c., &c.

THOMAS KENNAN & SON, Lathe and Tool Manufacturers. Iron Fence Works and Hardware House, 18 AND 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD. This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.

Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.

Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by JOHN O'BRIEN, (Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,) Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer, 25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS, Scientific and infallible, are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. ROBERT GREER, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'MASTER & Co., 121, Capel-street; GOULDING & Co., Cork; and WALKINGTON & SON, Belfast.

TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE. Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 30s. and more, for a Bridle, while I am selling the same class of article perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a Double Rein Bridle, plated or covered buckles, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any man's use; but I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit.

I am also well assorted and equally cheap in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture, Stable Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.; being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE, THE CHEAP FURNISHING IRONMONGERY AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the leguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—JOHN TUTE, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

CORN TRADE.—IMPORTANT. GENTLEMEN, I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.

I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.

I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free.

SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA. OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY R. HUNT AND CO., 34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice. R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. " Delivered to any part of the city, in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to.

Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, Have on hands some beautiful New Designs in the above articles. In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.

Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following:

Warranted Table Cutlery, London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles, Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Drawingroom and Parlour Grates. Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges; Also, Goldard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agent in Ireland.

Fenders and Fire-irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c. Prices very moderate.

A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., House-Furnishing Ironmongers and Gas Fitters, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, in great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c. S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS of every Width, TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

SOME TRADERS assert in their Advertisements that they do not, like others of their class, resort to the low system of puffing, whilst, at the same time, like a whale in distress, they puff away and belie themselves.

M'MAHON and CO. Advertise to let the public know that they have opened a new concern, at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Ties, Gloves, and every article in the Outfitting line, extremely cheap.

4, D'OLIER-STREET, is near to Carlisle Bridge, where those who kindly call shall not be disappointed.

N.B.—A portion of Mrs. Harrick's prime stock still remains unsold, at 40 per cent. under cost.

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LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, 45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Corner of Abbey-street,) Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures.*

Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from	..	1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from	..	2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post	..	2s. 6d.
Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.		
Works of Art Copied.		

TYPE FOUNDRIES, CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON. Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850. H. W. CASLON & COMPANY Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.

Foreign Orders carefully executed.

G. W. BOWER, 206, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN, Agent for Ireland.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern.

Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 55, HENRY-STREET.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE, Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description, *Kept for Connoisseurs only.* FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour, *particularly suited for Economists.*

These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.

THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET; AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET. GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

IRISH SALT. It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.

ELLEN EGAN manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality, which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.

E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.

IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.

Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.

E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS, RINGSEND.

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MASTERS AND SERVANTS. 2nd Edition enlarged. THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND, BY GEORGE POWELL, Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

THE JESUITS.—To be disposed of, a Manuscript Copy of 450 quotations from the following Jesuit writers:—Amicus, Azor, Bannes, Bonacina, Bauny, Caramuel, Celot, Connick, Dicastillus, Escobar, Filiutius, Gaspur, Hurtado, Layman, Lessius, Maraschenas, Molina, Poza, Sa, Sanchez, Tambourine, Tolet, Vasquez—containing information of a highly interesting character to fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, buyers, sellers, priests, penitents, courtesans, murderers, ribbonmen, judges, lawyers, witnesses, masters, servants, employers, employed, &c.; together with a statement of the privileges allowed by the Jesuits, in regard to Fasting, Penance, Confession, and Easter Communion.

Murder—Ribbon Lodge.—"If you have promised ten crowns to a murderer to kill a man, you are not bound to pay it until such time as to oblige you to it, *he hath done the crime*, not without pain and danger; but *after he hath done the crime*, common right obliges you to pay him, and if you have already made payment, you cannot compel him to restore what he has received, for the pains which he had taken, and the danger he had exposed himself to, deserve well to be recompensed with money."—Layman l. 3, tr. 4, c. 4, sec. 5, n. 8, page 145.

Address "A. B.," No. 17, Fleet-street.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER, "THE SATURDAY HERALD,"

A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

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Yearly	£0 17 4		Yearly	£0 13 0
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OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

Wants.

BOARD AND LODGING.—WANTED, for a young Medical Student, Board and Lodging in a quiet, respectable family (Protestant); terms not to exceed £35 a-year. South side preferred.—Address "L. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as House and Parlour Maid, a steady, active young woman; has long and satisfactory discharges from her former employers, who are at present in town.—Please address "A. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 64, Grafton-street.

A YOUNG Person, Seventeen years of age, wishes for a Situation in a gentleman's establishment, to take the charge of grown children, and shall be found an acquisition, as she has a good knowledge of dress-making and cutting-out; is particularly good tempered. Any reference that may be required shall be given with every satisfaction; is a Protestant.—Address "A. P.," 64, Lr. Baggot-street.

THE friends of a young Girl who has had some experience in household work, and who can be recommended, are anxious to procure for her a situation in the country. She can wash well, and is a Protestant. Address "E. L.," care of Mr. Nicholas Ledwich, 9, Clanbrassil-street.

AS LIGHT PORTER and MESSENGER.—A steady, humble man, that knows the city well, and would make himself generally useful; can be well recommended from his last situation, where he has lived these last five years.—Any commands for "M. H.," at 26, Stephen's-green North, will be attended to.

Wanted.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Compositors; men from the country preferred, who will receive permanent employment. Also, Two good Turnover Apprentices.—Address "The Foreman," IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

WANTED, as an Assistant Clerk, a respectable and intelligent Young Man. He must write a first-rate legible and expeditious hand, and must be well recommended.—Address "S. F.," IRISH TIMES Office, Dublin.

WANTED, a Set of Good SHOP DRAWERS and COUNTER. Particulars, stating lowest prices, with number of Drawers, length of Counter, &c., to be addressed to "Mr. M'R.," 27, Upper Wellington-street.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE CLASS.—Wanted, Two Young Gentlemen to join two others (at present reading for entrance in July next) under an experienced and successful Graduate and Honorman of T.C.D., at his rooms. N.B.—Terms moderate, and, if desirable, they would be taught the Pianoforte free of charge. This is an eligible opportunity. Tuitions attended.—Letters addressed "A.M., Graduate," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED, a Footman and General Indoor Servant, who thoroughly understands his business, cleaning plate, lamps, furniture, &c.; waits well at table, accustomed to valet a gentleman. Protestant preferred.—Address, "S. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c. Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to T. P. JOSEPH & Co., 70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Cards.

BROWN, BROTHERS' PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS. Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly.

BOUQUETS To be had at KIRBY'S, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.

MATTING, MATTING. C. HOEY, 22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT. STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 9½d. FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB. THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

E. MADDEN (late MADDEN & OLDHAM), of 7, GRAFTON-STREET, Stationer, returns his sincere thanks to the many friends who have favoured him during the last twelve months. He has every facility to execute orders on even better terms than when in Grafton-street. He attends personally to the execution of every order. He solicits further custom, and is determined that no house shall undersell him.

2, CHURCH-LANE, COLLEGE-GREEN.

BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM. SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES. THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact. Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each, only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, Medical Chemist and Dentist, DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., prepares pupils for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, Civil Service, &c., assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honorman) T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE. No Vacations.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN. Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particulary invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE. DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances wholly unparalleled. Year after year there are testimonials of perfect restoration from the dreadful malady, unattended by even one return of the disease from the day of commencement with the remedy up to the present time. In short, such abundant and authentic proofs of its power (under God) as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing it. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collisson, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 31, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

TO INVALIDS, LA PENSION MEDICALE, No. 8, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

This Institution, has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Santé, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability, labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.

Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.

Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 13, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 89, Harcourt-street.

EPILEPSY, or the FALLING SICKNESS, at every age and in both sexes, curable.

A Gentleman has in his possession a PRESCRIPTION which has effectually cured this fearful malady in numerous cases, and in a member of his own family who had been afflicted for upwards of thirty years. Feeling desirous to assist other sufferers, he will send a copy of same free on receipt of a stamped envelope. Direct to "Amicus," office of this paper.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Sequential Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

TO LAND AGENTS, STOCKBROKERS, SOLICITORS, and others.—A Clerk, of experience as an Accountant and General Clerk, wants emp'oyment; has excellent Testimonials from former employers for trustworthiness and attention to business, and will be found confidential and obliging; writes a neat hand with accuracy and expedition.—Address "G.A.B., Clerk," IRISH TIMES Office.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL, 40, DAWSON-STREET, Have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that, finding it necessary to take down and rebuild a portion of their Establishment, and make other extensive alterations, they intend selling off their entire Stock of Goods, previous to commencing, at such reduced prices as will ensure the whole being disposed of during the present month.
The character of the House for First-Class Goods is sufficient guarantee for the quality, and the necessity of disposing of them in so short a time will ensure to the purchaser a tempting inducement in the price.—March 1st, 1860.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

CHOICE OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 26s per gallon. FINEST HOLLAND GENEVA, 15s per gallon. FINEST LONDON GIN, 12s per gallon.
ALEX. FINDLATER & CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } DUBLIN;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN:
AND
S. FINDLATER and CO, 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. The numerous Visiters to Dublin requiring first-rate Clothing are respectfully invited to visit the Ready-made Department of my Hall and Galleries, where every article requisite for Gentlemen's wear can be had warranted as well made as if previously ordered.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Opposite the General Post-office.)

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (late 11, Dawson-street,) Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 10s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT. SIX FOR 20s. R. HUNT AND CO., MAKERS, 34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 22, FLEET-STREET.

NEW GOODS SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON. Our Buyers have just returned from the Markets, and their Purchases are now ready for inspection. A Case of beautiful BLACK SILK, reasonable in Price, can with confidence be recommended.
SCOTT, BELL, and CO., WELLINGTON-QUAY, 2, 3, 4, 5.

ELECTRO PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS AND PRINCIPALS OF LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS. GOUGH'S LECTURE. The Committee, anxious to extend the benefit of the forthcoming Lecture to as many as possible, will receive communications for Tickets, at a Reduced Price, from Heads of Establishments. Application to R. HUNT, Provisional Secretary, Westmoreland-street.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES. Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, LONDON; And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom House, Dublin.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - £5 0s.

GREAT IRISH MISSION. CHRISTIANS IN IRELAND, who know THE TRUTH, should be Missionaries to all in this Island who are in *spiritual darkness*. They should be EPISTLES OF CHRIST, and teach by word and deed, by precept and example. There should be a Missionary in every household; and every household should be a family in the Church of God, the sovereign truths of whose church are, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. v. 1., "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts xvi. 31. Thus Christ may be *in all*, and *through all*, and *over all*, and SAVE ALL. Thus Ireland shall, indeed, become "an *Island of Saints*."

GLOUCESTER-STREET SCHOOLS.—A Sale of Work will be held in the School-house, Lower Gloucester-street, (the Lord permitting), on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of March, from Eleven till Five o'clock, for the support of this long-established Scriptural Institution, consisting of a preparatory Male, Female, and Infant School, entirely depending on voluntary contributions, and the annual sale of the children's work. A great variety of useful articles of Clothing, and Clothing for the poor will be sold at moderate prices. Admission Free.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE. J. EDMUNDSON and CO., having been appointed Sole Agents for the above Machine, recommend it as the best Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced.
From the simplicity and ease of its mechanical action, its unencumbered wash tub, its exceedingly convenient arrangement for wringing and mangling, combined with its wonderful efficiency as a washer, it has met with an approval and sale, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Continent of Europe, where the patent-right has been purchased and introduced by some of the most eminent engineers and machinists.
Sole Agents for Dublin, J. EDMUNDSON and CO., House Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. A MEETING for PRAYER will be held (God willing), in the Corrig-avenue Mission-room, on This (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 8, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come.

The dying thief rejoic'd to see
That fountain in his day;
And there may I, as vile as he,
Wash all my sins away.

Atoning Lamb, thy precious blood
Shall never lose its pow'r,
Till all the ransom'd Church of God
Be sav'd to sin no more.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic Friends, come to the discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
President—Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A.
Subject—"Are Adoration of Relics and bowing down to Images lawful for Christians?"
See the contrast between the Missal and Dr. Cullen's Bible:—
"ANTHEM—Behold the wood of the cross, on which hung the Salvation of the world." "RESPONSES.—Come, let us adore."—*Mass for Good Friday—Missal.*
"The Lord spoke all these words . . . . Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, &c. Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them."—Ex. xx. 1, 4, 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Do Roman Catholics really worship or *adore* the cross or crucifix, or Him who is represented thereby? Hear *St. Thomas Aquinas*, who justifies himself for giving to the *wooden cross* the same worship as he gave to Almighty God Himself!!—
"We offer the supreme adoration of *Latria* to that Being in whom we place our hope of salvation; but we place *our hope of salvation in the cross of Christ*; for the Church sings, '*Hail, O cross, our only hope in this time of suffering; increase righteousness to the pious, and grant pardon to the guilty.* Therefore, *the cross, the cross of Christ, is to be adored with the supreme adoration of* LATRIA!!'—*Thomas Aquinas, Theol. Sum.* part ii. Rome, 1686, quest. 25, art. 1-4; and see *Lib. iii., Dist. ix., Salut. iv.*, Venice, 1780.
In the *Roman Pontifical* we find the same practice directed—"The cross of the Legate, *because Latria is due to it*, shall be on the right hand, and the sword of the Emperor on the left."—*Pont. Rom. Ordo. ed R.I.*
Yet in Dr. Cullen's Bible we read:—"Little children, keep yourselves from idols."—1 John, v. 21. "Idolaters shall not possess the kingdom of God."—1 Cor. vi. 10, Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Prices are without alteration. Consols were 94¼ for both money and account in London this morning; subsequently they were a shade lower, and remained the entire day without change. The uncertain condition of Continental politics still sways the market, and prevents any upward movement—speculators holding aloof until some definite course is adopted by which an opinion can be arrived at. At present the turn which things may take is so very uncertain that little if any anxiety is shown to do business. The Share markets too, are beginning to partake of the dull character of Funds.

In this market Funds were dull, business limited, and prices down; Consols quoting 93⅞ for cash, and one-sixteenth advance for account. City Debentures were dealt in at previous price, and Waterford and Limerick £5 per cent. Debentures of £500 were done at 10s. premium; Bank Stock was rather offered to-day at the last price; Royals, Hibernians, and Nationals were steady at previous quotations, the latter being dealt in at 61½; Atlantic Steam Shares were without change; all other Steam Shares were in much better request, with the exception of Dundalks, which are offered, and would likely be sold at a lower price than the last one.

Mining Shares about the same as yesterday; General Mines, however, were done at an advance, and rather buyers; Mining Company of Ireland are offered at the last price, buyers at 14; Wicklow Coppers are still in demand; Patriotic Insurance were done to-day at the previous price, rather buyers; also buyers of Alliance Gas and Grand Canals.

The only change in Railways is a still further advance in Great Southern and Western Stock, which is to-day done at 114, and steady at the price; Cork and Bandons are rather buyers; Cork and Passage are done at one-eighth reduction, and rather offered; sellers of Belfast Junctions at the last price; Droghedas also might be bought at the last price; buyers of Kingstowns; Dundalks are quoted at 13¾ 14, and might be had at the price; buyers of Irish South Easterns at 7—the dividend will, it is understood, be only 2s. 6d. per share for the half year; buyers of Killarney Midlands steady, and done at previous quotation; Limericks are still sellers; Newry and Warrenpoints were done at one-eighth advance on the last price. Railway Preferences were generally steady. Cork and Bandon £5 10s. per cent. were steady; the £6 per cent. offered. Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. was done at an advance, and Congress at the price.

The Australian mail is delivered. It confirms the last intelligence, but is not quite so gloomy in character. Several failures have taken place, and the markets are still glutted with English goods.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 7.

OPENING PRICES.		94⅛
Consols Money,	...	94⅛
Account,	...	94¼
New Threes,	NOON PRICES.	94⅛ ⅛ ¼
Consols Money,	...	94⅛
Account,	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	1 P.M. PRICES.	94¼ ⅛
Consols Money	...	94¼ ⅜
Account	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes	2-15 P.M. PRICES.	94¼
Consols Money,	...	94⅜
Account,	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	CLOSING PRICES.	94¼ ⅛
Consols Money	...	94¼ ⅛
Account,	...	94⅛ ¼
New Threes.		

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 222 29; Caledonians, 93⅞ ¼ ½; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Northern, A. 102; Great Westerns, 68¼ ⅜; Grand Trunks, 34; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98⅞; London and North Western, 97⅛ ⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¼ ½; Midland Stock, 108¾ 9; North British, 61; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅞; South Eastern, 88½ ⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91⅞ 2 1⅞; York and North Midland, 75¾ ⅞. Consols opened at 94⅛ ⅜; declined 94⅛ sellers, and are now firm at 94 7-16 9-16, with very little business doing. Indian Loan, 103⅞ 4⅛. Shares opened weak, and prices were a shade easier, but rallied again, and are now steady, at about the closing rates of yesterday. Canadians steady. French unchanged. Luxemburgs, 6½ ⅞; Turkish New, 62½.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 23 6; Bank Stock, 229 31; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6 3-16th 5-16th; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, [illegible]; Great Northern A, 101 2; Great Western 67¾ 8¼; Great Western of Canada, 11⅞ 12⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8¾ ⅞; Great Northern, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; London and North Western, 96⅞ 7⅛; Leeds Northern, 9½ 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¼ ¾; North British, 60½ 1; South Eastern, 88¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 91½; York and North Midland, 75¼ ¾. Consols have been very inanimate all day, and close flat at the lowest rates of the day (94⅛ ¼). Indian, 103¾ 4. Shares close very quiet, and prices have declined, particularly Dovers. Canadians dull. French without change. Rentes come a fraction better.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds flat at last reduction, the unsettled condition of foreign politics continuing to excite attention. Share market languid, and presents no feature of interest.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

Although the discussion of last evening on the Savoy question caused a disagreeable impression, the English funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, which has been maintained to the close. In foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg were slightly lower. The Railway market continues dull, and in the absence of business rather flat.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds to-day showed increased heaviness. The closing prices were ⅛ per cent. below those of yesterday, an unfavourable impression was produced by the irritating turn taken by the debate in the House of Commons last night. Speculators are waiting for the further developement of foreign politics. In the Share markets the tendency of prices was likewise downwards, but in every department of the Stock Exchange the sales were principally speculative. Demand for money shows no revival. The minimum in the open market continues ½ per cent. below that of the Bank. There were again no operations in bullion at the Bank.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 7.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	97⅞
3 per Cent. Consols ...	94¼ 94
Ditto for new Account, 9th April ...	93⅞ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock ...	93½ ⅛
Ditto for new Account, 9th April	
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89¾
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid, ...	61½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, £100 paid ...	90
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	4½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance ...	5⅞
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	100½
Wateford and Limerick, 5 per cent. of £500,	
RAILWAYS.	11⅞
Cork, Blackrock and Passage, ...	13¾ 14 x
Dundalk and Enniskillen, ...	114
Great Southern and Western Stock, ...	53¾
Midland Great Western, ...	5⅞
Newry, Warrenpoint and Rostrevor	
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent perpetual ...	15½ x
Class C ...	6½
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual ...	98⅜
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94 94¼ 94	94¼	93⅞ 93¾ 94	94⅛ ¼ ⅛	94	94¼
Ditto for account						
3 per Cent. Reduced	93¼	93⅛ ¼	93¼	93⅛ ¼	93⅛	93⅛ ¼
New 3 per Cent Stock	93¼	93⅛ ¼ ⅛	93¼ ⅛	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛ ¼
Ditto for account						
Bank Stock						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Le Nozze di Figaro."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Gisippus; or, the Forgotten Friend;" "Nicholas Nickleby;" to conclude with "Wide-Awake."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 8.
Morning Tide, 11-32. Evening Tide, 11-52.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith. Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 3, amounted to 52,416 copies, making an average of 8,736 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Spain and Portugal (S.), America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S) ...	One p.m., March 8.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 9.
America (Boston and Newfoundland (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 11.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay) (S.)	One p.m., March 11.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S).	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (Ll) ...	One p.m., March 18.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
America New York, (S) ...	Six p.m., March 22.
Constantinople ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Six p.m., March 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and	One p.m., March 26.
Portugal (S.), ...	Six p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.

Chamberlain's Office, Dublin Castle, March 7th.

There will be a Full-dress Ball at the Castle on TUESDAY Evening, MARCH the 20th, at Nine o'clock, in celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The ladies to wear feathers and lappets. No trains. Ladies and gentlemen who have been presented to his Excellency at either of the Levees or Drawingrooms, and purpose attending the Ball on the 20th, are required to send in their names to the Chamberlain's Office, on or before 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th of MARCH. They are also required to bring a card with their names and address, to be left with the person appointed to receive it in the corridor. No mourning admitted.

PAGET BUTLER, Chamberlain.

SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

CLERICAL COSTUME. DRESS SUITS. We solicit inspection of our SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH, Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make. GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ROBEMAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

APRIL MEETINGS.
CLERGYMEN attending the Religious Meetings next month are respectfully invited to examine our CLERICAL GREY TROUSERS, at 16s. per pair. They are fully equal, if not superior, to those charged a guinea, and are admirably adapted, both in appearance and quality, for every day wear. Our BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, at 20s., are prime value. Our fine BLACK CLOTH DRESS [illegible]
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET. Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s., thoroughly shrunk.

CLERICAL ATTIRE. The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broad-cloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat, ...	£3 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£2 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 12 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 78, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY MARCH 8.

THAT a great city like Dublin should be without a public market, such as the small provincial towns of England possess, is to us incomprehensible. We have magnificent buildings, splendid quays, and noble squares; we have spacious streets and mercantile establishments rivalling Royal palaces, yet our markets are an absolute abomination. Did any of our readers pass through Cole's-lane or William-street market? We know that the occupiers of stalls, in these and other markets, do what they can to enforce some degree of cleanliness. Still there is the narrow passage, with bleeding carcases of sheep dripping for ever on either side; there is the refuse of vegetables, and an effluvia of most ancient and fishlike smells. The rough pavement is ever reeking with damp and blood, and a ray of sunlight never enters to cheer the dismal charnel-house. How any lady can bring herself to visit our markets is a wonder. There are sights and sounds and smells enough to deter the most eager purchaser. How can the people who dwell there over and among these disjointed limbs have health? Fancy young children reared amidst these shapes! How can meat be wholesome when the very air is laden with corruption? and we know, from the doctrine of chemical affinity, how readily and rapidly poisonous decomposition spreads in crowded markets. It is a positive scandal to our city that our wives and daughters should be daily compelled to pass through such Aceldamas. Our Corporation, or, at least, the majority of that body, is struggling earnestly to carry a bill through the House of Commons, which will entail upon the citizens an expense, at the very least, of £150,000 in outlay, and £4,000 annually, for good water. Good water, we know, is a precious thing; but so is good food; and it strikes us that it is rather anomalous to spend so much upon water, of which we have a fair supply, while not a penny will be spent to provide Dublin with a proper market.

Liverpool and Birkenhead, distant a few hours' sail across the Channel, offer to us an example. The Liverpool markets present one of the most attractive and pleasant sights possible. It is quite a pleasure to witness the working-man and his wife, or his young daughter, going from stall to stall, purchasing everything they require, in any quantity, without a single object presenting itself which would cause annoyance. There is no tramping from one end of the town to another, no trudging through muddy streets;—in the one spacious building every article of food may be procured without delay or higgling. Yet these markets return a profit of eleven per cent. as a mere building speculation, irrespectively of the vast good they effect by their convenience and centralisation.

Let any person pass up Patrick-street or New-street, not merely upon a market day, but on the Sabbath. There he will see meat discoloured and decomposed, vegetables dry and withered, fish in the last stage of corruption, exhibited in the most disgusting manner for the supply of the poor. This is no picture drawn by the imagination. We have seen the ricketty houses leaning against each other for support, the dark halls and dismal holes in which the workman's food is placed for sale, while round all these hangs a malaria which may be felt. The true reformer is not the man who gains the chance of a bribe for the struggling workman, but he who does his utmost to secure that his food is wholesome and his market decent. We have heard declamation to no end, and professions of benevolence without limit, yet how few of our philanthropists have turned their eyes downwards and looked upon the miseries which wear away the labourer's or workman's life. We leave out of the question all consideration for the rich. They can send their servants or transmit their orders; they are wealthy, and can command a supply of wholesome articles. We speak for the poor, and assert that the crying evil of our city is, that food of the worst description is sold to them in the most disgusting manner possible.

Look at the Water question; what an agitation, what meetings, what Parliamentary influence it has commanded! Yet no one has complained of a deficient supply, nor have we proof that our water is of a deleterious quality. But the subject was a grand one; to carry the Corporation schemes into effect would cost a quarter of a million; it afforded a fine opportunity for notoriety and not a little jobbery. But who has taken up the subject of the markets? who has stood forth to propose that ten or twenty thousand pounds should be expended in providing a substitute for the present nuisances which pollute our city? Not one—not a voice has been raised in the Corporation, to advocate the establishment of a cleanly and wholesome market. The public must act independently of the Corporation. They are in debt, and, adopting Mr. Gladstone's plan, are about to clear off the deficit by making it greater. What we are to expect from them is plain from this one fact—they proposed to spend two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to procure water at high pressure, but refused to spend eighty pounds upon a fire-escape to rescue life.

THE proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the abolition of the duty upon paper seems now certain to pass. A short time ago, some powerful opponents of this measure banded together, and for a while seemed likely to overwhelm its friends. Now, however, all appears safe, and a few days more will see this oppressive tax abolished for ever. The last obstacle in the way has now been removed, since the export duty upon French rags, the great impediment to the abolition of the paper-duty, has at length been done away. Now, rags, the raw material of paper, are scarce in England, but plentiful in France, and the difference of the supply in the two countries is so great that the raw material is in France 50 per cent. cheaper than it is with us. French paper, therefore, is in France proportionately cheap. But a heavy duty has hitherto been laid upon the exportation of the raw material from France. It has been argued, and very fairly too, that if the paper-duty in England is abolished, and the export duty upon French rags retained, paper may be imported from France into England and sold here 50 per cent. cheaper than our own manufacturers could sell it. In this way foreign would undersell native produce, and the English paper [illegible] Thus argue its opponents. It will be perceived, however, that their argument hinges entirely upon the fact of the heavy export duty upon French rags. Take away that duty, and their argument falls to the ground at once. This has now been removed. Lord John Russell stated, on Monday night last, that he had communicated with the French Government upon this point, and that they had agreed to propose to the Legislative Council the abolition of the present export duty on rags. This is conclusive: paper will now fall in price, and education and literature receive a new impetus. Our manufacturers will buy French rags 50 per cent. cheaper than before, and will no longer be undersold by the supply of foreign paper.

We publish elsewhere in our columns to-day a report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue with regard to the repeal of the paper-duties. In it the Commissioners express "their deliberate opinion that "the paper duty is rapidly becoming untenable." The amount of pressure which it causes has often before been made a ground of objection to its continuance. The *inequality* of this pressure forms, however, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a far more valid ground on which to assail it. For example, card-making and pasteboard-making constitute a considerable branch of our manufacturing industry. Card-makers, however, are exempt from Excise survey, while pasteboard-makers are subject to it. The distinction between the two articles is entirely nominal, since they are precisely similar in nature. The duty, however, falls upon one alone. But this is not the only grievance under which pasteboard labours. Scaleboard is its great competitor and opponent; but they do not compete upon equal terms, since pasteboard is subject to duty and scaleboard is free. Boxes of various kinds were formerly made of pasteboard, a more suitable material than scaleboard. Now, however, since the duty has been imposed upon the former, and not upon the latter, the trade in pasteboard has enormously diminished. So great, indeed, has been the difference of the price since the imposition of the duty, that many of our merchants who formerly exported for the foreign market light manufactures in pasteboard boxes now find it cheaper to import these boxes from Germany than to use those made at home. On all boxes so imported from abroad an *ad valorem* duty is paid, and still, in spite of this, the general cost is less.

Again, envelopes are made both by stationers and at paper-mills. The tax, however, does not press equally upon both. The waste-cuttings of the stationer are subject to duty; those at the mill are free, since as no inspection is exercised upon the *process* of paper manufacture, these cuttings at the mill are re-converted into pulp before the charge is made. Once more, artificial parchment is subject to duty; true parchment is free. The process of making artificial parchment is the same as that of making paper, therefore, if paper be taxed, artificial parchment must be so too. "Otherwise," say the commissioners, "we would gladly have abstained "from interfering" with this production, which has been almost entirely suppressed by the revenue laws. In fine, then, what must be done? We must either extend to all these materials the duty which already exists upon some, or we must abolish these paper-duties altogether. The former alternative is impracticable, since the commissioners assert that it is "impossible, at the present day, to subject to the "supervision of the exciseman any class of traders "who have hitherto been free from it." The latter alternative is, then, the only one to be adopted, and we trust that, in a few days more, we shall see this measure fully carried out.

The *Times* on the working of the Purchase System in the Army, and Sir De Lacy Evans' motion on the subject:—

If it be fated that we are to expend fifteen millions a year upon our Army, we may at least have some plausible excuse for requiring that this expensive protection should be of the most perfect character, and in the highest state of efficiency. So far as the men are concerned, this must be obtained by good drilling and good weapons. We believe that we have the best materials to work with. There is excellent authority for thinking that well fed, well supplied, and well drilled Englishmen "can go anywhere and can do anything." The greatest leader which English soldiers have had in modern times has testified that his men got him out of all the difficulties into which his own blunders had betrayed him, and the great antagonist of that great leader has declared that if he had only English troops he could conquer the world. But there was one condition in this complimentary declaration. Napoleon desired English troops, but he also required French officers. This distinction was not a distinction of physical power or of courage, for in our darkest moments there has been no slur thrown upon the energy or enterprise of the English officer. Whatever is to be done he is always forward. Personal danger is to him a notion which it is unprofessional to entertain. No one has ever seen an English force in action who has not been struck by the fact that the English officer puts aside at once all consideration of personal safety, seems to think himself an invulnerable being, and concentrates all his thoughts upon the safety of his men. If he has a doubt about advancing, it is because he fears that he shall lose a certain number of men without obtaining a commensurate advantage; if he determines to retire, it is because he has reasoned out the conclusion that the force he has at his back is not able to effect the particular military purpose in view. If it were proposed to us as a question whether we could obtain a braver class of officers than those who now lead our soldiers, we should say at once that it is impossible. Among British officers no man dares to lack bravery. It would require infinitely more moral courage to be a coward than it would to be a hero. We could not be better in this respect than we now are. But we are not now in the Middle Ages, when a knight, having his armour well riveted, shook his lance and closed his visor, stuck his spurs into his horse, and rushed into the *melee*. War has become as much a science as chemistry. It is not a question who can hammer hardest at an enemy in his front, but who best knows the science by which an opposing mass of armed humanity can be outmanœuvred and routed. We want not only strong nerves and brave hearts, but also skilled craftsmen, cunning in a science which is only to be worked out by exercised brains.

The problem now proposed is, how are these best to be obtained in the officers of our army? There are three choices put before us—purchase, seniority, and selection. Each of these has its advantages and its disadvantages. Purchase gives us men of good blood, and good standing in society—men who dare not be cowards, and who are certain to be dashing and brave—good gentlemen and brave cavaliers. If there were no such things as Armstrong guns and strategic tactics, they would ride over anything, and lead their men against any odds. Seniority also has its advantages. It consolidates a profession. A man goes into it with a certainty that he will live up to high rank or will die in the road to rank. But, then, the long-lived fool will only grow into a great personage to expose his folly, much magnified by high position. Selection, again, has its advantages. In the artillery and engineers we have commenced by selection and continued by seniority, and in the Ordnance we have given strict force to the seniority rule. In the other parts of our army we have addicted ourselves to the system of purchase, which was, as we might guess, introduced by Charles II., and, although abolished by William III., was revived and ultimately legalised. The tendency of public opinion now is to do away altogether with this system of purchase; and Sir De Lacy Evans last night occupied the attention of the House of Commons with a proposition to abolish purchase, and to substitute a system composed partly of seniority and partly of selection. Unhappily, the General's arguments were so feebly delivered that they are lost to the world, and we can gather little more from them than that there are officers who have been passed over 14 times, 18 times, and 20 times, and are, notwithstanding, advocates for promotion by purchase. General Evans adds, indeed, and, *non obstante* Mr. Sidney Herbert, we believe with truth, that the experience of actual service has shown that whereas the Cavalry, where purchase obtains, distinguished itself in the Crimean campaign under Lords Lucan and Cardigan, chiefly by magnificent blunders and by administrative inefficiency, terminating in the loss of all its horses, the Artillery grew in efficiency as the war was prolonged. We are inclined in all such matters as these to give great weight to a practical fact, and we accept it as proof, so far as it goes, that the Cavalry purchase system worked ill, and that the Artillery non-purchase system worked well. In fact, upon general principles, it is impossible to defend the position that the man who can rise to the money requisites of a particular position is therefore the best [illegible] Lieutenant or a Captain should buy his step, and should make his upward move an affair of bargain and sale. No great harm can be done by this, for it probably is not of great consequence to the service whether he be a man of genius or a man of routine, and if he do not do his duty he has superiors who will take care that the service shall not suffer. But, while there are 10 Lieutenants and 10 Captains, there are but 2 Majors and 1 Lieutenant-Colonel. When you arrive at this rank you reach a point where there is a great rush for the rank, and a great responsibility in the duties it imposes. The bargaining here grows hot, and the money influence equally powerful and disastrous. There may be—indeed, there undoubtedly are, many difficulties in the way of settling this question of army promotion into an entirely satisfactory system, but we ought to have no difficulty in initiating a reform to the extent of making the advance to the rank of a field officer the result of merit, and not of money. Still, however, with visions before us of crosses and ribbons hanging from breasts that have never been presented to an enemy—and we might even say more than this—the question still occurs, how shall we ever be certain that the merit which shall be rewarded by promotion is the merit which the nation would wish to reward?

The *Times* on the Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill:—

After an interval of exactly two centuries the country is presented with a new Act of Uniformity. Mr. Henry Seymour and Lord Fermoy have prepared a bill "to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesiastical vestments by Priests and Deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland," and the provisions of the measure, brief as it is, may perhaps appear at first sight well calculated for the purpose in view. It is first stipulated that the word "vestment" should be construed to comprehend "all ecclesiastical habits and ornaments to be used or worn by Priests or Deacons during their public ministrations of the services and offices of the Church." It is next prescribed that from and after the operation of the Act all statutes, canons, and customs repugnant to the provisions of the same shall be absolutely annulled; after which, without further preliminary, we are introduced to the essence of the bill. Priests and Deacons at all their services and offices other than sermons are to wear "a plain white surplice with sleeves, as now ordinarily used, and white bands;" while at sermons they are to wear "a black gown and white bands." A little indulgence, however, is conceded by a clause which permits any such Priest or Deacon to wear or use at his discretion, in addition to the foregoing, "any or all of the following vestments—that is to say, a cassock, a plain black scarf, a square cap, and if he be a graduate of a University, the hood proper to his degree." The superior clergy, Archbishops and Bishops, are exempted from the operation of the Act, as are also the ministers of cathedrals and collegiate churches and chapels; but, otherwise, the measure embraces the whole clerical body throughout England and Ireland. If we add that the penalties affixed to a breach of the statute are very severe, and the machinery provided for recovering them uncommonly simple, we shall seem to have described a tolerably effective measure. Henceforth, it will perhaps be thought, there can be no more antiquarian vagaries or ecclesiastical coxcombry. Clergymen will be confined to the use of the ordinary robes, and congregations will no longer be offended by the conceits or fripperies of foolish incumbents. We have a few words, however, to offer on this matter.

It may possibly surprise some people to learn that the "ecclesiastical vestments" in ordinary use among the clergy are no ecclesiastical vestments at all. They are simply academical costumes. Even if a priest were attired to the utmost extent permitted by the Act he would be wearing no more than is commonly worn by all the resident members, lay as well as clerical, of the Universities at Oxford and Cambridge. Surplices are worn not only by graduates but by undergraduates when they attend chapel, square caps and black gowns form the ordinary costume of the place, and bands have only been dropped into disuse within the last fifty years. As it is, indeed, they are worn by barristers as well as clergymen, just as surplices are worn by choristers as well as priests. The scarf, if it really represents the stole or yoke, has certainly a more ecclesiastical character, but, as it happens, it is not a habit common to the ecclesiastical body, being confined by usage to graduates in divinity, or the more dignified orders in the Church. As a matter of fact, there is no difference of costume whatever in College chapels between the priest who officiates and the layman who sits beside him; and in any place of worship—such, for instance, as the Temple Church—which graduates of the Universities are in the habit of frequenting, half the congregation might be entitled to wear precisely the same dress as the parson. It would therefore simplify the provisions of the bill if it were enacted that no Priest or Deacon should appear in any costume except that derived from the Universities.

But would the words of the Act be sufficient to secure the uniformity desired? We think not. A "plain white surplice with sleeves" is a description which would cover specimens of infinite variety. Surplices are made with as many fashions as ladies' skirts. The collars may set in twenty different forms; there may be "tucks" round the shoulders, or openwork over the breast; the "sleeves" may be long or short, round or pointed; in fact, the "mark of the beast," as the phrase goes, is more easily traceable in the surplice than in any other article of priestly costume. Take, again, the "black gown" and see how many kinds of robes the definition would comprehend. Mayors, Aldermen, Queen's Counsel, vergers, and other functionaries without number are clad in this dress. As nothing is prescribed but colour, the gown may be of any shape, and carry any ornament—tags, trimmings, buttons, lace, or what not. As to the "square cap," nobody can measure the licence which the term might convey. It admits half the headdresses known to mankind. The Grand Inquisitors of Spain wore a square cap, so do the "Redemptorist Fathers" at Brompton, so do advocates at the French bar, and the peasant girls about the Lake of Como. The shako of the British Lancers is a square cap, and a square cap was Cerito's headgear in the Redowa polka. Shall we get any nearer uniformity by regulations like these? Why, a hundred clergymen might all appear in "square caps" and "black gowns," and yet be as unlike each other as the guests at a masked ball. The dimensions or cut of the robe might be made to symbolise opinions with as much ease as the colour, and in six months' time we should have the great surplice question or the great cope question over again. The bill would confine clergymen to black and white, and that is all.

We need be at no pains to express our opinion of such legislation as this. We understand the follies against which it is levelled, but the object is not worth the effort. Certainly, Mr. Bryan King has made a great noise in the world, but such disturbances, after all, are both partial and transient. Not one parish in a thousand has ever seen or heard of the fantastic vestments against which this bill is directed; nor is at all probable that the folly will spread. Moreover, the end of the bill would not be gained. To be effectual, it ought to prescribe the minutest particulars of costume, like the ordinances of the Romish Church or the official regulations for military uniform. The length and breadth of every piece of linen or silk should be specified, the cut of the surplice, and the shape of the gown. Even then there would be room for difference, and difference would infallibly show itself. These varieties of costume are but symbols of deeper divergences, and the shadow could never be suppressed while the substance remained. The bill provides against preaching in a surplice, but preaching in a surplice is but one accidental expression of a peculiar doctrine. To-morrow the expression may take another form, and call for another bill. In fact, the habit itself was both common and harmless. In hundreds of country parishes the incumbent had preached in a surplice time out of mind, and for the simplest of reasons. The surplice is a robe which the parish is bound to find, and which was therefore always forthcoming, whereas the gown was the property of the clergyman, and could only be renewed at the cost of half-a-dozen guineas to his private purse. Mr. Seymour's bill would operate like a tax in such cases, and perhaps offend congregations into the bargain by the novelty prescribed. To cut the matter short, the subject is not one for Parliamentary legislation. The vagaries practised here and there have undoubtedly created some scandal, but the correctives are to be sought from the authorities of the Church and the control of public opinion.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Tuesday Evening.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"Are you going to the Volunteer Ball?" is the great question of the day—at least at dancing parties and supper tables. Many advise Gye to insure his theatre; the whole floral hall, theatre, stage and all, will certainly be one "Crush-room." Seven thousand vouchers were exchanged up to two o'clock to-day, and I should not be surprised to see 8,000 persons present. The decorations of the floral hall (a kind of small Crystal Palace by the side of the Covent Garden Theatre, and communicating with it) are advancing rapidly, and the lighting was satisfactorily tested last night. The most interesting feature of the ball will be the immense variety of the Volunteer uniforms, for we shall have representatives from all parts of the country. The supper is to be served in the basement storey of the floral hall, and the refreshments are to be served out on the stage of the theatre. The stage and pit will be boarded over so as to make one vast area. The tickets (including supper, refreshments, and wine) are 25s. each (not very dear), but are the same for a lady as for a gentleman—a rather unusual equality, and which will tend, I hear, to limit the number of ladies and make the fair sex a small minority. This will not be pleasant, and comes too close to Mr. Spurgeon's idea of the male sex dancing quadrilles by themselves.

A curious item of English news appeared in Monday's morning papers—"The theatres were well attended as usual." Theatres associated with an English Sunday! Five of those buildings were open last Sunday for preaching and prayer.

There is, in reality, no reason why the populace, if they feel inclined, should not worship every Sunday in the theatres of the metropolis. But if we reflect that this deference to the people's wishes and tastes is only done to induce them more readily to attend Divine worship, I cannot help thinking that it is more than probable that those who require such incentive to religious fervour are the very persons who would be more inclined to scoff at the attempt, than to pray for its success. Think you that Jones (I do not wish to be personal), who has been three times in the course of the week to see pretty Katty F—— (she calls herself in the bills Donna Katarina) pirouetting in that garden scene before which the preacher now stands—think you, I say, that he will not in all probability recur from the dancing girl to the minister, and from his reverence back again to the ballet dancer, and in his mind unconsciously compare the bland smile of the one with the arch leer of the other? How can those "gods," who have been accustomed to see the buskined tragedian, in full calf, tread the boards to the plaudits of hundreds, fail thinking what is palpable to the meanest observer, that the minister of the Gospel is very weak about the legs? Associations are powerful in religious matters, and the association between two such different places as the stage and the altar can only be suggestive of profane comparisons. Of all people in the world the lower orders—and for them, and them only, is this movement intended—are most impressible by external circumstances, and if they cannot manage to conjure up devotion beneath the vaulted roof and fretted dome, I hardly think a tinselled ceiling and a canvas sky would aid them.

Sir Robert Peel, not content with his ridiculous attempt to put down Volunteers, is actually pursuing his conduct to an extremity that will meet the censure of every true Briton. A society in Newcastle, entitled the "Foreign Affairs Association," wrote to him a few days since, thanking him for his amusing speech in the House of Commons, to which the eccentric baronet replied, characterising the Volunteer system as an "insane movement" which should be "put down" by "ridicule," and one which the "labouring classes" have to support!

The terms of peace offered the Moors are anything but easy. Territory and money are required, and certainly the Emperor of Morocco must be poor in spirit if he consents to give up the best part (which it undoubtedly is) of his dominions to the victor, and at the same time pay no less than £2,000,000 for having given her Catholic Majesty the trouble of beating him. In these days of enlightenment it seems odd that, while Napoleon hesitates about taking some acres of mountain land for fear of universal censure, the cession of all the territory between the sea, the heights of Sierra Bullone, and of Sierra Bermeja and Tetuan, the town of Tetuan and the adjacent territory, "should be demanded from their enemies by the Spaniards for ever." But this is not all. The cession to St. Croix, on the Atlantic, of a territory large enough for the establishment of a fishery similar to that which Spain formerly possessed in those waters. A commercial treaty is in addition to be made, assuring Spain the same advantages which have been accorded antecedently to the most favoured nation, or which may hereafter be accorded to any nation. Spain also must be confirmed in her tenancy of Melilla, Alhucemas, Peron, and Jomera. In fact, it is but too evident that Spain wishes to conquer Morocco, or so cut up her ancient enemy that what between giving Moorish territory to France, or keeping it for herself, the name Morocco will only be used to designate the land where lived the descendants of the Mahometan conquerors of Spain.

It will be almost useless to send you news about the Italian question. Each day sees some new phase. We now know that Louis Napoleon wishes Tuscan "autonomy" and the suzerainty of the Pope to be respected, allowing Victor Emmanuel to annex Parma and Modena, and to retain administrative rights over the Romagna. Count Cavour has replied that all must depend on the people's will, and so there are to be new elections on universal suffrage to decide the questions, "annexation to Sardinia" or a "separate kingdom." Until these elections take place we must wait.

I see by the circular of an Edinburgh wine merchant, that he expects to sell the French *vin ordinaire* at 16s., 20s., and 24s. the dozen under the new tariff, and St. Julien at 34s. A pleasant prospect for the lovers of light wines!

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Night.

The House of Commons was unusually full last night, when the Speaker went to prayers—not through an especial desire on the part of hon. members to engage in an act of devotion, but because the rules of the House allow any member to retain for the evening the seat which he has then chosen. The reason of this mighty gathering was to be found in the fact that the first notice on the paper was one given by Viscount Palmerston—"After the resolution of the Customs Acts' Committee have been agreed to, to move that the other orders of the day be postponed until after the notice of motion for an address to her Majesty on the subject of the Commercial Treaty with France;" and that the last notice was one given by Mr. Byng—"To move an humble address to the Crown, on the subject of the Commercial Treaty with France." Now, these two notices contained nothing extraordinary about them; a Treaty had been concluded with France, and some of the most important parts of it discussed in the House of Commons; an address of the kind proposed was usual in the case of such Treaties, and it was natural that the Government should secure precedence for it and

who could be selected more suitable to propose this address than Mr. Byng, member for the important county of Middlesex, the young man upon whom the hopes of the Whigs rest; who is training himself to act, in future times, the part which once Fox so gloriously discharged in doing battle against the Tories; upon whom the mantle of Lord John Russell is to fall, when that great leader is carried out of sight, and leaves his distracted followers at the mercy of the relentless foe—who more naturally could be selected to do the duty of an independent member, and bring forward this notice? But the Government had overlaid the mark. The notice of these motions had been put upon the paper between twelve and one o'clock on Friday night or Saturday morning, too late to reach the members of the House of Commons, and the words of Mr. Byng's motion had been studiously concealed from anxious eyes. Accordingly, when Lord Palmerston rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, he found the House in anything but good humour. Mr. (Eothen) Kinglake, a regular supporter of the Government, but who will not give them a minute's peace about Savoy, forgets the usual calm manner which surrounds him, and rousing himself into a fit of virtuous indignation, protests against bungling through the matter in this way, and drawing closer the ties of friendship with the Emperor whilst he was, robber like, with his hand upon his neighbour's throat. The honourable member for Bridgwater was determined not to allow England to lie by and wait until, as Outis in Polyphemus' Cave, it should enjoy the melancholy privilege of being devoured last. Thereupon, the mild Mr. Byng, in the sweetest tones that his silvery voice could give utterance to, and with the blandest smile imaginable, that lit up a face which in Ireland would be called a singing face, mildly assured honourable gentlemen that in hurrying forward this discussion, and in smuggling the notice upon the paper, he had been only consulting their convenience, and—bless his heart, dear soul!—as they were insensible to their creature comforts, he would let them have their own way, and just put off the notice till Thursday. Whereupon, Le Comte De Persigny, who shared the dangers of Napoleon in his misfortunes, and now, as French Ambassador, represents his successes, sitting in the place allotted to Envoys above the clock, looked exceedingly "riled," and bit his nails to the quick, that the fetters which his master had so skilfully forged require yet a little soldering to make them fast, and concealed his agitation by wiping his large forehead with an essenced handkerchief, which served to remind the strangers behind him what a blessing free imported *eau de Cologne* would impart to England, in exchange for a war duty upon tea and sugar. But, the Envoy of France sat it out, and laughed heartily on hearing Lord John—like an inflated frog, with an unnatural croak—giving utterance to language the exact contrary to that which he had delivered himself of a few nights before. Indeed, to do Johnny justice, he speaks *impromptu*, and under the inspiration of the member who precedes him; and so, under Sir Robert Peel's influence, he denounced the Emperor's projects, and hoped he would abandon them in deference to the general sense of Europe; and last night, catching a key-note from Mr. Bright—who, for the first time in his peaceful existence, would have gladly tried a round or two with the gloves with Mr. S. Fitzgerald—he became pugnacious, and protested against these teasing and irritating speeches, which add nothing to the dignity of the House. But the noble lord has not yet heard the end of it; for, on Thursday night, members will return to the charge, and utter stronger protests against the annexation than Lord John Russell's rhetorical figure of the King of Sardinia allowing a blot to rest on his escutcheon would suggest. Lord John now imagines that the Emperor's promises, made in the face of Europe, are to be trusted, though, in his study of French constitutional history, he may remember that 20th of December, 1848, when Louis Napoleon stood, the centre of all eyes, before the Legislative Chamber of France, and took the memorable oath—"In presence of God, and before the people represented by this National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfil all the duties imposed upon me by the Constitution"—and the *coup d'etat* of 2nd December, 1851, which showed how faithfully he kept his oath. But a cold blast issuing from Printing-house-square seeks to quench the fire of indignation which is rising in England against the Emperor's schemes, and we are exhorted to save the Government of Lord Palmerston by leaving to the hungry Zouave those *wretched mountain tops*. Yes, let the hungry devils but see from the wretched mountain tops the pleasant Italian plains, and the oath of our great ally, made in the face of Europe, is rent to the winds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is wonderfully blessed with that faculty called, in Ireland, the "gift of the gab." Last night, to the great surprise of the majority of members present, a Savings Banks Bill was brought in to be read a second time. Mr. Gladstone moved that it be read, and sat down, intending not to say a single word on the subject, but it was no go. Members on all sides protested that the bill was brought in abruptly, and could not be passed over in this way; so, just to gratify his friends, up rose the Chancellor, and in a speech of forty-five minutes, detailed every principle contained in the bill as readily as he had spoken on any matter which he had previously studied. The object of the bill is to remove the deposits in savings banks from the control of the Government.

Mr. Cardwell will, on Thursday night, bring forward, in the House of Commons, his Bill to Amend the Law relating to the Tenure and Improvement of Land in Ireland, when the Attorney-General, having secured his seat by the Conservative voters of Cork, will be ready to support the various features of this measure. On the same evening a Mr. Edward Craufurd will call the attention of this enlightened empire to the manner in which our convict establishments in Australia conduct themselves, by asking the select committee on the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act to take evidence as to the working of the system of protected voting in her Majesty's Australian Colonies, with a view to its effect in checking corrupt practices at elections in the United Kingdom. On the last occasion on which the Ballot question was discussed by the House of Commons, a Mr. Childers, who has been recently elected member for Pontefract and had filled a post in one of the Australian Colonies similar to that occupied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at home, being called on by some of the members who sit on the Liberal side of the House to detail his experience of the workings of the ballot, made a very able speech, which commanded attention, independently of the merits of the arguments advanced. Since then this gentleman is looked up to by the supporters of the Ballot as a kind of demigod, and is put forward as a coming man, should any vacancy in a Liberal Administration allow room for the exercise of his abilities.

Fashionable Intelligence.

London, Wednesday.

The Duke de Nemours visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback in the forenoon. His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited Prince Frederick of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel in the afternoon.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, honoured the performance at Covent-garden Theatre last evening with their presence. The royal suite consisted of the Countess of Caledon, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Viscount Torrington, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Viscount Torrington and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord De Tabley and the Hon. M. Sackville West as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and the Duke de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton and Winton have arrived at Grillon's Clarendon Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Scotland.

The Countess of Desart has arrived at the Bilton.

The Countess of Erroll has been safely delivered of a daughter at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire. Her ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably.

The Right Hon. Colonel and Lady Louisa Tighe have left Woodstock for Shankhill Castle, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Aylward.

Lord James Butler has returned to his residence, Eccleston-square, London, from Hythe, where his lordship, as a Volunteer Corps officer, went through a sixteen days' course of instruction, and gained a first-class.

Lord and Lady Arundel of Wardour are spending the season at Wardour Castle, their seat near Salisbury.

Church.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross held an Ordination in the Cathedral of St. Fin Barr, Cork, on Sunday, March 4th, at which the following gentlemen, all Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, were ordained:—

For the United Diocese: Priest—Rev. John Harding Cole. Deacon—James Clarke.

And on Letters Dimissory: Priest—Rev. Thomas Charles Dudley, from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Deacons—Francis Carr, from the Lord Bishop of Killaloe; Robert H. Brennan, from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; William Percy Robinson, from the Lord Bishop of Kilmore; Richard Edward Fletcher, from the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Constable, Prebendary of Desertmore.

Army.

Captain O'Callaghan, District Inspector of Musketry, last week visited and reported most favourably upon the proposed rifle range near Castlecomer, so that we presume the preparations for rifle practice there will be now made without further delay.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Lieutenant Fortescue, Fourth Battalion of 60th Rifles, left our city on Tuesday, on leave of absence; and Ensign Terry is expected to join the division of the regiment here, immediately, from the depot, at Winchester.—*Ibid.*

The War Department having decided on employing in the public establishments those wounded and disabled soldiers who have recently been formed into a body called commissionaires in the metropolis, the Commander-in-Chief, who highly approves the proposed plan, has issued an order directing that those commanding officers who may be in want of messengers or office-keepers are to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, when a selection will be made from the commissionaires, one of whom will be appointed to the office required.

A detachment of fifty-five gunners, belonging to the depot brigade of Royal Artillery, left Woolwich on Monday for Gibraltar, and other detachments are under orders for Malta and Corfu.

Navy.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steam-vessel Firefly, Master Commander Skead in temporary charge, on Tuesday left Woolwich for Greenhithe to adjust compasses in preparation for her voyage to Malta, where she is to supply the place of the Tartarus, paid off by Captain Mansell, who will transfer his pennant to the Firefly, for surveying service in the Mediterranean.

The Mars, 80, screw, Captain Strange, sailed from Spithead at daylight on Tuesday to join the Channel Fleet. A number of her crew are reported absent.

The Euryalus, 51, screw, Captain Tarleton, C.B., was on Tuesday taken into the steam basin at Portsmouth for the purpose of having her boilers taken out. Her crew will be paid wages and granted leave ashore.

The Bacchante, 51, screw frigate (new), sister to the Shannon, on Tuesday steamed out of Portsmouth harbour, in charge of Captain George T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve at Portsmouth, and proceeded to the trial ground in Stokes Bay to make her official trial of speed at the measured mile. The ship proved very steady under steam, and the trial was considered by the different officials on board to have been of an extremely satisfactory nature.

Constabulary.

N. B. Galway, Esq., Sub-Inspector, proceeded on Tuesday from our city to Dublin, *en route* for Hythe, to go through a course of rifle instruction. Head-constable Timothy and Constable Coughlan, who previously were under orders to go to Hythe, from this county, have not now been sent there.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Thanks.

From the committee of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church for Blind Females:—Mrs. Hardwick, Molesworth-street, collection, £20; Miss Goldsmith, Sackville-street, collection, £10 16s 6d; Per F. Churchill, Stephen's-green, £5; Captain R. J. Otway, R.N., Castle Otway, county Tipperary, £10; Mrs. S. Garnett, Arch Hall, collection, £4 18s; A. A. Punlop, Esq., Baggot-street, collection, £13 17s 6d; Mrs. Cary, Ely-place, collection, £3 15s; Rev. Thos. Scott, Barnane, £6 12s 6d; Miss Moloney, Fitzwilliam-square, £10; John Clibborn, Esq., Royal Bank, £10; Miss Maberg, Mountpleasant-square, collection, £6 14s. 8d; Henry Bewley, Esq., Willowpark, £10.

THEATRE ROYAL.

In consequence of the slight indisposition of Mdlle. Piccolomini, the opera of "La Figlia del Reggimento," which had been announced, could not be performed last evening. The disappointment occasioned by the non-appearance of the *prima donna* was, in a measure, compensated for by the production of Verdi's "Il Trovatore," in which Madame Rudersdorff sustained the part of *Leonora*, and sang its exquisite music with fine expression and effect. Signor Aldighieri was, in good voice, and frequently elicited the applause of the audience. The singing of Madame Borchardt, as the *Gipsy* was as plaintive and full of feeling as usual. Signor Belart did not appear in the opera, and the part of the *Trovatore* had to be allotted to Signor Allara.

Upon this (Thursday) evening the grand opera of Mozart, "Le Nozze Di Figaro," will be performed, Mdlle. Piccolomini appearing as *Susanna*.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

Turin, March 7.—A note from Count Cavour, addressed to M. Nigra, Paris, dated 29th February, has been published in reply to the message of M. Thouvenel to Baron Talleyrand. As these proposals originate with a Government which has so much right to expect the gratitude of Sardinia, the Sardinian Cabinet is naturally disposed to give them the most favourable reception; but the Government of his Majesty is, nevertheless, convinced that these proposals will meet with serious difficulties in their execution which it would not be in the power of the Sardinian Government to vanquish. Immediately after the peace of Villafranca, this solution would have been accepted by Central Italy without reluctance. It is not the case at the present moment. The Sardinian Cabinet will transmit to Central Italy the proposals of France, the Government of which country will, probably, consult the nation by means of universal and secret suffrage. The proposal of a vicarate will meet with absolute resistance on the part of the inhabitants of the Romagna. Count Cavour believes that the objects of France would be attained if the annexation were to take place on the conditions imposed on the King of Sardinia to recognise the superior sovereignty of the Pope, and to engage himself to co-operate, even by armed force, in maintaining the independence of the Holy See, and to contribute, in a certain degree, to the expenses of the Court of Rome.

The proposition relative to Tuscany cannot be equivocal in the form in which it will be presented to the popular vote. Whatever be the answer which the States of Central Italy may give the Government of the King of Sardinia will accept beforehand the eventuality of the annexation, and the Government of the King takes upon itself the immense responsibility attached to it. He is convinced that if he rejects the demand of Tuscany for annexation, the Cabinet of the King would lose all moral authority in Italy, and would find itself reduced to govern by force. Count Cavour adds some reflections on the proposition to restore to Tuscany her autonomy. He reserves to another despatch the consideration of the arguments which do not relate to Central Italy, and concludes by stating that the reasons put forth will prove to M. Thouvenel that he cannot defend the solution which he proposes. A copy of the despatch is to be given to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Wednesday.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia s.s. Kangaroo arrived here this morning, at 10 a.m., and proceeded to Liverpool immediately. She brings dates from New York to the 25th ult. The s.s. Vigo arrived out on the 24th.

COMMERCIAL.

The dealings in stocks yesterday were firmer on State securities, and irregular on the share list. New York Central closed as on Thursday, 70¾ to 71 per cent.; Pacific Mail was higher, and Hudson's River lower by ½ to 1 per cent. each; exchange on Paris fell back ½ per cent., and on London the top rate was 109 per cent.; no change in money.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed about 400,000 dols. for Post-office account.

Sales of cotton comprised 1,500 bales, part *in transitu*, at steady prices. The principal kinds of breadstuffs were in fair demand at buoyant rates; provisions less active; hog produces were depressed; groceries were more freely offered they were in demand, but at irregular rates; fish, hops, naval stores, oil, and whiskey, were quiet; hay, leather, Scotch pig iron, lead, teas, and tobacco, were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

INCREASED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN TUSCANY.

Florence, Wednesday.—A Government order has been issued to-day, suppressing all former decrees which might tend to modify or restrain the liberty of the press on political matters.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 7th Feb.—The journey made on Sunday last by Prince Charles, brother of the Prince Regent, to the Dowager Empress of Russia at Nice, had no political object, being undertaken merely upon private family affairs. It is stated in reliable quarters that Russia will continue her passive policy, and that it is untrue that she has entered into negociations with Austria.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

From an early hour yesterday morning St. James' was alive with preparation for her Majesty's reception of the officers of the various Volunteer corps throughout the country. Her Majesty the Queen, and Prince Consort, habited as Colonel Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, proceeded direct from Buckingham Palace to St. James', accompanied by the Prince of Wales, habited as a colonel of the Oxford Rifle Corps, to which he was on Tuesday night gazetted. First in the order of those who arrived at the palace were the Artillery and Engineer officers, and Mounted Rifles, who were followed by the officers of Rifle corps, according to priority of formation.

The Duke of Hamilton, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Badlocke (?), Lord Elcho, Earl Spencer, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate, Earl Cowper, the Marquis of Stafford, and many other noblemen and gentry, were present in the uniform of their respective rifle corps. The scene was one of the most brilliant which has been witnessed for many years. The weather was favourable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon.

Mr. M. Gibson, on Tuesday, will bring in a bill to prevent forging or fraudulent use of trade marks, and to amend the copyright of designs.

In committee on Representation of the People of Ireland Bill, Mr. Blake will move that £4 annual rating, instead of £6 as proposed, shall constitute the qualification for cities and boroughs.

The Judicial Committee of Privy Council were engaged yesterday morning in hearing an appeal of the Rev. Alfred Poole, formerly of St. Barrabas, against the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had confirmed a decision of the Bishop of London for suspending him.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Wednesday, 3-20 p.m.—Bourse remains dull; prices tend downward. Rentes close at 67-85, or ⅛ lower than yesterday.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

The new railway station of the South-Western Company, attached to the terminus in the Waterloo Road, has been partially destroyed during the heavy gale of Tuesday night.

The building was in course of erection, and the whole of the massive woodwork of framing fell with a tremendous crash. Damage is estimated at upwards of £300 No lives lost.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

A great fire was discovered yesterday, at Messrs. Swipper and Easts, wholesale stationers, Tower-street. The property destroyed is valued at several thousand pounds.

THE COLLIER STRIKE.

Glasgow, Wednesday.—The iron masters, at their meeting to-day, agreed to keep out a fourth of their furnaces till Dixon's men gave in, and to supply Dixon with coals to enable him to put in three-fourths of his furnaces.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

The members appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Mr. Luke White, at the last election for Clare, were sworn at the table. The members were—Lord Stanley, chairman; Mr. Slater Booth, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Buckstone.

CHINA.

Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice that to-morrow (Thursday) he should ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any objection to lay on the table all the correspondence between Mr. Bruce and the Government, with relation to the recent proceedings in China?

THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Mr. M. MILNES gave notice that, on the motion of the hon. member for Bridgwater, he should move to leave out all the words after annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, for the purpose of inserting these words:—"Humbly expressing to her Majesty the deep regret of this House at the agitation of a question affecting the frontier of a great State, defined and secured by the consent of Europe, on apparently insufficient grounds, humbly asking her Majesty that this House will earnestly support her Majesty's Ministers in conducting the negociations on this question to an issue compatible with the true interests of France, of Switzerland, and of Italy, with the faithful observance of treaties, and with the maintenance of the peace of Europe."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL.

The Registration of Voters Bill, which stood for second reading, was opposed by Mr. E. James and the Government, and was ultimately withdrawn,

Sir G. C. LEWIS intimating that the Government had themselves in contemplation a measure for the consolidation of the laws affecting the whole machinery of elections, beginning with the issue of the writ and ending with the withdrawal of the petition.

THE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Public Improvement Bill went through committee.

THE CORONERS (NO. 2) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Coroners (No. 2) Bill,

Mr. E. JAMES moved, as an amendment, to refer the entire matter to a select committee.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the bill, observing that he himself had introduced a bill, giving a right of appeal, when the magistrates had disallowed the fees, to the Court of Queen's Bench. The present bill permitted a reference to the Home Secretary, who was authorised to charge the coroner's salary on the county rate. This was a new principle in which he could not concur.

After some discussion, in which reference to a select committee was strongly urged,

Sir G. C. LEWIS agreed to that course;

Mr. COBBETT, who had the charge of the Bill No. 2, likewise consenting.

The amendment was then agreed to.

THE SPIRITS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Spirits (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The other business was then disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 10 minutes' to 4 o'clock.

London Wool Sales, Feb. 7th.—Full average number of buyers has been in attendance to-day, both from manufacturing districts and from Continent. Generally speaking, bidding ruled steady, and all descriptions of wool have realised previous quotations. Selling brokers were Messrs. Southey & Son.

London Tallow Market, March 7.—Market is quiet to-day, at 60s. to 59s. 6d. spot and month; 55s. 9d. April to June; 53s. 6d. to 53s. 9d. last three months. The duty is off this morning, and tallow clear.

Liverpool Produce Market, March 7.—The sugar market is quiet but firm; a cargo of 1,000 tons Mauritius sold, to arrive, for Bristol, at 42s., floating landed. Rice unaltered; 400 bags Bengal sold at 12s. for middling old. Pepper—100 bags Singapore sold at 43s. 8d.; cassia—100 cases Singapore have been placed at 95s. from Bushby & Co.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 7.—Market without change. Sales probably about 6,000 or more; imports 11,953 previously, 87,858.

Salford Cattle Market, March 7.—There was a very heavy trade for beasts and sheep, and a great many were left unsold. Supply of beasts, 1,960; sheep, 8,540; calves, 344. Prices—Beef, 6¼d; middling, 5½d to 6d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Sheep—Best wedders in wool, 8½d to 8¾; middling, 7½d; ewes, 6d to 7d; best wedders clipped, 6½d to 7d; calves, 6d to 7½d.

Glasgow Corn Market, March 7.—About the usual attendance of buyers to-day; wheat quiet but firm at last week's rates; Scotch a turn dearer; flour in retail request; Hamburg 6d cheaper; barley scarce, and sold at the extreme rates of last week; beans and peas against sellers; oats firm. Some few sales have taken place for shipment to Ireland, which is quite a new feature in the trade. Oatmeal quiet, at 35s to 36s.—Messrs. Bald's Circular.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown—Arrived—Bohemian (s.) Portland to Liverpool, and proceeded; Her Majesty's Sanspareil, Plymouth. Off—John Barrow, Callao, went to Kirkcaldy; E. Sherman, Mobile. Sailed—Septimus, Limerick; Emerald, Ballina; Rebecca, London; Wreath, Glasgow; Good Speed, Liverpool; Young Eagle, Liverpool.

THE PRIMATE'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to add to my letter of yesterday the following postscript:—The whole question may be reduced to the following:—Is it wrong, or is it not wrong, to join the National Board? If it is not wrong, let us do so at once; we have no need of the Church Education Society. But, if it is wrong, then the Primate's advice is simply this—"Do right as long as you can, and then do wrong." Never let us accept such morality. "Let us do right as long as we can, and if ever this is impossible, then do nothing."—Your obedient servant,

A Clergyman of the Diocese of Ferns.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—Yesterday.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

H. J. M'Farlane, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Captain Lindsay, D.L., J.P.; Messrs. T. Arkins, Thomas Cosgrave, J. M. Hyndman, W. Graham, J. Archbold, G. Thorp, H. Ingram, E. Hogan, Thomas Dooley, B. Norwood, J.P.; W. Young, H. Robinson, P.L.I.

State of the House.—Remaining on the previous Saturday, 1,857; admitted during the week, 80; born, 1; discharged, 62; died, 19; remaining on Saturday, March 3, 1,857.

Captain Lindsay said that a committee of the House of Commons had been appointed in 1854 to inquire into the poor removal question. That committee had taken a great deal of evidence, and if some of the suggestions contained in their report had been framed into an Act of Parliament, much good would have been effected. He (Captain Lindsay) would beg to throw out the following few suggestions on the point:—1st, That there should be no removal after a residence of three years; 2d, That any person removed should be conducted to the union nearest to his or her place of birth by the officer of the union sending her away, and that he should be provided with a copy of the evidence in relation to the cause of such removal, for the information of the poor law officer or board of guardians to which the removal is made; 3d, That a proper mode of conveyance and shelter should be provided.

Mr. Arkins moved that the suggestions of Captain Lindsay should be adopted by the board, and embodied in a petition to the House of Commons.

After some discussion this was agreed to, and the board adjourned.

The New Holyhead and Kingstown Steamers.—The launch of the Leinster, one of the new boats to run between Holyhead and Kingstown, took place at Poplar on Tuesday. Lady Jane Repton broke the bottle and named the vessel. The Messrs. Samudas gave a very handsome breakfast to 170 persons, amongst whom were the Earl of Bessborough, Earl of Erne, Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Cardwell, Colonel Verner, Colonel French, Mr. Maguire, Col. Herbert, Mr. Whiteside, Colonel Taylor, Mr. George Macartney, Sir J. Burgoyne, Sir Harry Jones, Sir R. Griffith, Sir C. Roney, Sir J. K. James, &c., &c.

The Siamese Twins are still living in Surrey Co., North Carolina, U.S. At a late revival the wife of Chang was baptised. Chang and Eng seemed to be much concerned for themselves, and requested an interest in the prayers of the minister.

Assize Intelligence.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Tullamore, March 6.

CROWN COURT.

John Bermingham pleaded guilty to a charge of having arms in his possession in a proclaimed district.

James Creagh was indicted for attacking the house of John Harmey, along with other persons unknown, on the 22nd May, 1859, and taking therefrom a gun and case of pistols, and for administering an unlawful oath. There were also counts for assault and for common assault.

The prosecutor deposed that he was a woodranger in the employment of Lord Digby, and that the prisoner, with a large party, came to his house on the night in question, and discharged a pistol at him, the contents of which lodged in the thatch; the man then placed his wife and son on the ground, and held pistols to their heads. They next asked him for his gun and pistols, which he gave to them, and they then told him to have the land ready for a person named Harry Kane, and not to have any police there when they should call again; he further stated that one man interfered to protect him, when another of the party snapped a blunderbuss at him.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Curran, and admitted that he had refused to identify the prisoner on two occasions, in the jail of Tullamore, and in the jail of Maryborough; he said he had seen him through a glass window, and therefore refused to identify him.

Patrick Harmey, the son of the last witness, gave evidence of a similar character; one of the men put the witness' head to the ground, so that he should not see; he heard the men round about him unlocking the drawers; he also saw a gun taken out of the windows; he could not identify the prisoner.

Julia Harmey, the wife of the prosecutor, confirmed his evidence in everything relating to herself; she identified the prisoner.

She was cross-examined by Mr. Curran.

James Bennett confirmed the evidence of the previous witnesses.

Constable Kennedy deposed to having arrested the prisoner, and found a gun and case of pistols with powder and shot in the house; the district is a proclaimed one.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Curran. The arms found were not those which had been taken from Harmey; the prisoner had been acquitted at the sessions of the charge of having the gun, on the ground that it belonged to the steward of Miss Robinson.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury, who found a verdict of Guilty.

John Flynn and Michael Hannon were indicted for attacking a dwellinghouse, and forcing the owner thereof, a Mrs. Balgee, to kneel down, and for administering an unlawful oath, and for shooting a dog.

Mr. Battersby and Mr. Griffith appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoner.

The jury found a verdict of Guilty.

Wednesday, March 7.

Timothy Phelan was indicted for forging the acceptance of William Barnett to a bill of exchange.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Dames appeared for the Bank of Ireland, which prosecuted.

Mr. Curran and Mr. Palles were for the traverser.

Their line of defence was that the acceptances were in the handwriting of William Barnett. Several genuine acceptances of his were produced, some of which he affirmed, and others of which he denied to be in his handwriting.

The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

RULING THE BOOKS.

Sentence of death was recorded against John Walsh, for the murder of Heuson.

His Lordship promised to forward the recommendation of the jury to the Executive.

John Kelly, Peter Kelly, and Joseph Scott were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; and Patrick Carroll in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, to three years' penal servitude; James Creagh, seven years' penal servitude; Joseph Flynn, seven years' penal servitude; Martin Hannon, three years' penal servitude; James Brennan, larceny, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour; John Bermingham allowed to stand out upon his own recognisance.

The Crown applied to have the trial of Michael Creagh postponed to the following assizes.

RECORD COURT.

Tullamore, March 6.

(Before Judge Keogh.)

Thomas Macnamara, Thomas Tooher, Michael Tooher, sen. Charles Carroll, Patrick Troy, and Michael Tooher, jun., were indicted for a violent assault upon James Murray, on the 12th of February, 1860, in the house of Patrick Troy, a publican, one of the prisoners. There were counts for the infliction of grievous bodily harm and of actual bodily harm, and for common assault.

Mr. Ball, Q.C.; Mr. Palles, and Mr. Osborne, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. O'Driscoll defended the prisoners.

The prosecutor and some others were examined on the part of the Crown, and deposed to the circumstance that the prisoner had been called a preacher, and then violently beaten.

The medical evidence established that four or five incised wounds had been inflicted on the prisoner.

Various witnesses were called for the defence, the line of which was, that the prisoners were in a different room of the house from that in which the prosecutor was beaten, and that the prosecutor, Murray, had originated the row, by striking at the prisoners with a half-gallon measure.

His Lordship charged the jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty against Michael Tooher, senr., Thomas Tooher, and Charles Carroll, on the count for grievous bodily harm; a like verdict against Thomas Macnamara, on the count for actual bodily harm; and Acquitted John Tooher, Michael Tooher, junr., and Patrick Troy.

Joseph Hone was indicted for the larceny of a cheque for £25 8s., on the 3rd September, 1859.

Mr. Ball, Q.C.; Mr. Palles, and Mr. Osborne, prosecuted for the Crown.

The prisoner was not defended.

The jury found a verdict of Guilty.

Tullamore, March 7.

James Poland and Joseph Langton were indicted for appearing armed on the night of the 27th of February, 1860, to the terror of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Griffith and Mr. Osborne appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoners.

Chas. Cooper, the prosecutor, deposed that as he was going home on Ash-Wednesday night, he heard horn-blowing and cries from three gatherings, and that a boy from one of the gatherings came and presented a pistol at his breast; the boy in question was not either of the prisoners.

Mr. Curran cross-examined the prisoner—The horn-blowing appeared to have been in celebration of a wedding, and the transaction, whatever it was, grew out of this circumstance.

By consent of the Crown, the prisoners withdrew their plea of not guilty, and the prisoners were allowed to stand out on their own recognisances, to appear when called for in court.

Michael Kelly and Abraham Neville were indicted for setting fire to the barn of Mrs. Anne Pattison, on the 15th day of February, 1860.

The prisoners joined in their challenges.

Mr. Griffith, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Palles, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoners.

The defence as to the prisoner Kelly was an *alibi*. The evidence as to Neville was not contradicted.

The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

RULING THE BOOKS.

Joseph Hone, 12 months' imprisonment.

Thomas Langton, 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Thomas Tooher, Charles Carroll, Michael Tooher, sen., 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Macnamara, 9 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Michael Kelly and Abraham Neville, 2 years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

COUNTY SLIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday, March 6.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Judge Hayes.)

The Queen v. Mary Jane Hughes.

Mr. Walter Bourke, Q.C.; Mr. Concannon, Mr. Carleton, and Mr. Barker prosecuted.

Mr. Malley defended the prisoner.

The prisoner was indicted for the wilful murder of her child, James Connolly, aged three years or upwards.

Mr. Bourke stated the case for the Crown. The prisoner had cohabited with one Martin Connolly, in the town of Easky, by whom she had the child in question. She afterwards removed to the neighbourhood of Mr. Cooper's residence, near this town, and within a mile and a half of Ardcurley Wood, where she lived for some time in the residence of a man named Patrick Healy, where she contracted the acquaintance of a man named Williams. After this intimacy commenced she seemed to have contracted a dislike towards the child by the former connection, which counsel did not then refer to, but which would transpire in her own confession, and she subsequently disappeared from the house of Healy with the child, called at the houses of two women of the name of Tighe and Donnelly, which intervened between that of Healy and the wood of Ardcurley; left the last of those houses, which was within a mile of the wood, and went in its direction; returned again in an hour and a half without the child, which had never since been seen until the discovery of its remains in the wood hereafter mentioned. All this occurred in the month of June last, about the 23rd of the month. In about three months after, on the 23rd of Sept., the body of a male child, in a state of putrefaction, and almost incapable of being recognised, was discovered by a man of the name of Shaw, woodranger of Mr. Cooper, within a few yards inside of the plantation, on a bank, at the end of a meadow adjacent, in a mutilated condition, and corresponding in age with the child of the prisoner. The prisoner was immediately taken into custody by the police, and, after having been several times cautioned, she confessed the murder of her child. She was afterwards brought before Mr. Starkie, the stipendiary magistrate, and again confessed the murder, but stated she left the child in the wood picking flowers, instigated thereto by her second paramour, Williams, who had abused and frequently beat the child. These facts having been proved in evidence,

Mr. Malley addressed the jury for the prisoner in a powerful speech, commenting on the absence of motive and the circumstances which led to the confession relied on by the Crown.

The learned Judge left the circumstances to the jury in a clear and a touching address, and the jury, after an hour's consultation, found a verdict of Manslaughter.

The prisoner, who was about thirty years of age, of a diminutive size and repulsive appearance, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Limerick, March 7.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

Haurahan v. Purcell.

This was an action for breach of a covenant for quiet enjoyment, brought by the tenant against his landlord.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. A lease had been made to him by Purcell of certain lands, containing amongst others, four acres; upon these four acres Purcell had lately, and on several occasions, driven in cattle, alleging that they did not form a part of the lands demised by the lease. The plaintiff Haurahan, however, was prepared, as counsel stated, to prove that the four acres formed a portion of the demise.

A number of witnesses were called upon both sides, but the facts elicited were wholly devoid of public interest.

The case had not concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C.; James Murphy, and W. Cusack Smith.

For the defendant—Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C.; Barry, Q.C.; and Exham.

(Before Mr. Baron Hughes.)

EJECTMENT ON THE TITLE.

Scanlan v. M'Carthy.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., opened the case for the plaintiff.

It was an action of ejectment brought by Mr. Scanlan, to recover thirty-four acres of land in the county Limerick, which had been demised in the year 1850, by the predecessor of the present plaintiff, and, as was now alleged, at a very inadequate rent; that gentleman having been but tenant for life of the lands, with a power to make leases of a certain duration, at the best rent that could be got.

Witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, to prove that the lands were worth a very much larger acreable rent.

The case of the defendant was, that the lands contained a very large proportion of reclaimed bog, and witnesses were called to prove that fact, and to show that although, if the rent were to be divided acreably over the entire, it would be inadequate, so far as the good land was concerned, yet that on taking away the reclaimed portion, the rent would, in fact, be a very high rent for the residue.

A verdict was found for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Brereton, Q.C.; Barry Q.C.; and Robert Ferguson.

For the defendant—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C.; Sullivan, Q.C.; and Exham.

M'Namara v. Fitzgerald.

This was an action against Sir John Fitzgerald, who was a candidate at the elections for the county of Clare in 1852, 1853, and 1857, and brought by Mr. M'Namara, of Ennis, his conducting agent, to recover a sum of about £400 expended upon those several occasions. Sir John Fitzgerald had already paid very large sums on account of those expenses.

The case was now called on for trial, when it was announced that the record would be withdrawn, the defendant admitting that the sums sought had been expended, but were not recoverable in consequence of the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act. This was accordingly agreed to, and the record was withdrawn, each party abiding his own costs, the judge taking down on his notes that this was to be a final settlement of all demands between the parties.

COUNTY ARMAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Armagh, March 7.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

RIOT AND UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

In the case of John Nimmo, William Lynas, Samuel Proctor, and others, indicted for a riot and unlawful assembly at the house of a man named M'Candless, who recently became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and the particulars of which riot and unlawful assembly, as detailed in evidence, have already appeared in our columns,

His Lordship charged the jury, who found the prisoners, with the exception of Proctor, Guilty.—Sentence one month's imprisonment.

Sir T. Staples, Bart., Q.C.; and Mr. Crawford prosecuted, and Mr. M'Mechan defended the prisoners.

The ruling of the books was then proceeded with.

Mary Anne Lynch and Mary Anne M'Cabe, found guilty of assaulting Henry Magan.—Sentence six months' imprisonment.

Julia Dillon and Bridget Foster, found guilty of shoplifting.—Sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

David and James Wallace, found guilty of an assault.—Sentenced—David Wallace to two calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and James Wallace to one calendar month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Maginnis found guilty of assaulting one Moorehead.—Sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment.

CIVIL SIDE.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.)

Armstrong v. Gamble and Donnelly.

In this case, which was an ejectment on the title, and the particulars of which we have already published,

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Kaye.

For the defendant—Messrs. M'Mechan and Henderson.

(Before a Special Jury.)

John Hamill v. The Belfast Steamship Company.

This was an action to recover damages for the loss of 18 head of cattle, which had been occasioned by the alleged negligence of the defendants, in the conveyance of the cattle from Belfast to Liverpool, in the month of October last.

It appeared that Hamill, the plaintiff, was a cattle dealer residing near Belfast, and was in the habit of shipping cattle for the English markets; he had purchased 18 head of cattle in the month of October last, for the Manchester market, and had made an arrangement with his son-in-law, named Burke, also a cattle dealer, that while he, the plaintiff, proceeded to Navan fair, and thence by way of Drogheda to Liverpool with some cattle belonging to Burke, also for the Manchester market, he, Burke, should ship the cattle in Belfast on the night of the 24th, so that the plaintiff might proceed from Liverpool on the morning of the 25th with both herds to the Manchester market. Burke had the cattle put on board the company's vessel, the Semaphore, at Belfast, on the evening of the 24th. He paid the freight and signed the usual agreement, relieving the company from loss in case of accident from certain causes. In consequence of a fog at sea on the evening of the 24th, the Semaphore did not leave the quays till ten o'clock on the following morning. On learning next morning that the Semaphore was still in port, Burke gave orders to a person named Graham to have the cattle unshipped, as they would then be too late for the market, and even if in time they would not be in a condition to sell. Graham communicated the orders to a Mr. Close, also a son-in-law of the plaintiff, and he at once proceeded to the company's office, and applied to have the cattle put ashore, producing, as alleged, the receipt usually presented when cattle or goods are applied for. Mr. Nichol, one of the company's officers, told Close that he would require the presence of Burke, or at least an order from him, before the cattle could be unshipped. The result was, that the Semaphore sailed with the cattle on board, as stated, in a wretched condition. On reaching the Isle of Man, a violent storm arose, and the cattle were rolled over each other on deck, and some of them were washed overboard. When the vessel reached Liverpool only ten head of cattle, out of twenty-three shipped by Burke, were alive, and they were said to be in a wretched condition. The plaintiff sold eight of these cattle for £6 and two for £8 each; and for the carcases of the remainder he received £10. For the loss sustained by this result he brought the present action.

The Company pleaded that they undertook to carry the cattle under a special agreement, by which they were protected from losses arising from accidents.

The evidence on either side was of a very contradictory nature.

The case was commenced yesterday and concluded to-day.

The jury have not agreed to a verdict when this despatch is closed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C.; Kernan, Q.C.; and Close. Agent Mr. M'Lean.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C.; Joy, Q.C.; and Meade. Agent—Mr. Johns.

(Before a Special Jury.)

Alexander Robinson, M.D., v. the Ulster Railway Company.

This was an action to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff, while travelling in one of the company's carriages, on the 30th of July last, when a collision took place, caused by the negligence of the company's servants. Damages were laid at £800.

The plaintiff is a physician of large practice, in the county of Armagh, and is surgeon to the Armagh Infirmary. He had proceeded on the day in question by an excursion train to Belfast, and thence to Portrush, and the collision took place on the return journey, at the Richhill station, within a few miles of Armagh.

The plaintiff received severe injuries on both legs, and was in consequence confined to bed for eight days, and for a fortnight or three weeks afterwards suffered great pain.

The defendants lodged £52 10s. in court, and the question left to the jury was, whether that sum was a sufficient answer to the action.

The jury found a verdict for £22 10s, above the sum lodged in court, making a total of £75.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C.; Miller Q.C.; and W. B. Kaye, LL.B. Agent—Mr. Barker.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., and Harrison. Agent—Mr. Smith.

ENGLISH ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Durham, March 5.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Hill.)

THE SECRECY OF THE CONFESSIONAL.—COMMITTAL OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST FOR CONTEMPT.

William Hay, 22, pitman, was charged with robbing Daniel Kennedy of a silver watch, at Jarrow, on the 24th of December last.

Mr. Headlam prosecuted.

Mr. Davison defended the prisoner.

On the 24th of December, the prosecutor had been drinking at the Bee's-wing public-house, in the Felling, and left about twelve o'clock at night; on his way home, the ground being very slippery, he fell down, and was assisted to his feet by the prisoner and three other men; they walked a short distance together, but the prosecutor, feeling the prisoner's hand in his pocket, told him to take it out, which he did; the men then endeavoured to get the prosecutor to go a lone way with them, but he refused, and walked away by himself; after having left the prisoner and the other men, he proceeded on his way home; when he had gone a short distance he was joined by a man named M'Gormand, who struck him a blow on the eye with a stick, or "morgan rattler," without the least provocation; the prisoner Hay then joined M'Gormand, and kept hold of the prosecutor's hands while the other robbed him of his watch and 15s. in silver.

Inspector Rogers, by whom the prisoner was apprehended, stated that from information he received he went to the house of the Rev. John Kelly, a Roman Catholic priest, from whom he received a watch, which the prosecutor identified as his property.

The crier of the court was about to administer the oath to the Rev. John Kelly, the next witness in the case, when the reverend gentleman said, "May I, my lord, address a few words to you?"

His Lordship—What have you to say?

The Rev. Mr. Kelly—I have a conscientious motive.

His Lordship—What motive?

The Rev. Mr. Kelly—I object to the form of the oath.

His Lordship—What is the objection?

The Rev. Mr. Kelly—That I shall tell the truth, and nothing but the truth. I must, as a minister of the Catholic Church, object to that part that states that I shall tell the whole truth.

His Lordship—The meaning of the oath is this: it is the whole truth touching the trial which you are asked; which you, legitimately according to law, can be asked. If anything is asked of you in the witness-box which the law says ought not to be asked—for instance, if you are asked a question the answer to which might criminate yourself—you would be entitled to say, "I object to answer that question, because the answer might criminate myself," and the law would sustain the objection. You are [illegible] of the country, to answer the whole truth touching the case which may be lawfully asked.

The Rev. Mr. Kelly, after some objection, took the oath in the usual form, and gave the following evidence:—I have been twelve years Catholic priest at the Felling; on Christmas-day I received the watch produced.

By Mr. Headlam—From whom did you receive that watch?

Witness—I received it in connexion with the confessional.

His Lordship—You are not asked at present to disclose anything stated to you in the confessional; you are asked a simple fact—from whom did you receive that watch which you gave to the policeman?

Witness—The reply to that question would implicate the person who gave me the watch, therefore I cannot answer it. If I answered it, my suspension for life would be a necessary consequence. I should be violating the laws of the church as well as the natural laws.

His Lordship—Then I adjudge you to be guilty of contempt of court, and order you to be committed to gaol. [To the officer of the court]—Take him into custody.

The rev. witness was accordingly removed in custody of a policeman.

After hearing the other witnesses in the case, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

His Lordship—I have already told you plainly I cannot enter into this question. All I can say is, you are bound to answer, "From whom did you receive that watch?" On the ground I have stated to you, you are not asked to disclose anything that a penitent may have said to you in the confessional. That you are not asked to disclose; but you are asked to disclose from whom you received stolen property on the 25th of December last. Do you answer it, or do you not?

Witness—I really cannot, my lord.

Sporting.

RAFFIN STEEPLECHASES—6th March.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards—W. S. Garnett, J.P.; J. A. Farrell, J.P., D.L.; Thomas Radcliff, John Bomford, Hugh Lynch, and James Masterson, Esqrs. Treasurer—L. Lynch, Esq. Secretary—Richard Tevlin, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

A capital day's sport took place over the lands of Knockglass, within a mile and a half of the Kells station. The attendance was very large, particularly of gentry from the counties of Meath and Louth. The handicap produced a capital race, Black Jack, from his performance last week at Tallaght, being booked a winner; but Mr. Thompson, on Vagrant, upset the pot Jack was entrusted with.

The following is a return of the running:—

The Raffin Challenge Cup of 20 sovs., with £20 added. Two mile heats.

Mr. Tevlin's Irish Girl, by Simoom, 11st. (Blake) 1 1
Mr. Blake's Sybil, 11st. (Owner) ... 3 2
Mr. M'Evoy's Defender, 11st. (Williamson) ... 2 fell.
Mr. M'Donnell's Crinoline, 10st. 7lb. (Evans) ... 0 dis.
Mr. Nicholl's Jeanette, 10st. 7lb. (Noonan) ... 0 dis.
Mr. W. S. Garnett's Maid of the Mist, 10st. 7lb. (Monahan) ... 0 dis.

Both heats won easily.

Handicap Race of 3 sovs. each, 50 added.

Mr. Thompson's Vagrant, 8st. 10lb. (Owner) ... 1 1
Mr. Colgan's Gladiator, 8st. 12lb. (Whelan) ... 2 2
Mr. Hughes' Black Jack, 9st. 8lb. (1st heat Brady, 2nd heat Noonan) ... 3 3

Not placed:—Mr. Garnett's Tom Steele, 8st. 12lb.; Mr. Henry's Just in Time, 8st. 10lb.; Mr. Grehan's b. m., 8st. 16lb.; Mr. Whelan's Knave of Hearts, 9st.

Betting—2 to 1 against Black Jack, 3 to 1 against Knave of Hearts; 4 to 1 against Jericho, 5 to 1 against the winner.

Both heats were admirably contested; the first won by a neck only, the second by a head.

Hunt Race, 2 sovs each, 20 added. Two mile heats.

Mr. Russell's Fencer, 12st. 11lb.; owner. 1 1
Mr. Garnett's Maid of the Mist, 12st. (Hamill) ... 2 4
Mr. Lynch's Inkermann, 12st. 11lb. (Mr. Bomford) 3 2
Mr. Garnett Bobbing Around, 12st. 11lb. (Mr. Radcliffe) 4 3

Won easy.

HOWTH AND BALDOYLE, 19th and 20th March.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Acceptances for the Metropolitan:—Thomastown, 10st 11lb; Kilcock, 10st 9lb; Blind Harper, 10st 7lb; Oberon, 9st 12lb; Ærolite, 9st 6lb; Fair Play, 9st 6lb; Irish Queen, 9st 6lb; Anticipation, 9st 5lb; Black Bess, 9st 4lb; Tyfarnham, 9st 2lb; Ensign, 8st 9lb.

Entries for the Trial Plate of 40 sovs. Waterford port. About a mile:—Ch c by Barbarian, 3 yrs.; Nuncio, 3 yrs.; Gorse, 3 yrs.; Mimosa, 5 yrs.; Newcourt, 4yrs.; Rathwalken, 4yrs.; No-Breeches, 3 yrs.; Fairy, 3 yrs.; The Lamb, 3 yrs.

The Hunters' Plate will be kept open until the 12th.

In consequence of the 2 year old stake not having filled, the following will be substituted:—A Weight for Age Selling Race, with 30 added, mile and a half heats. To close with Mr. Bryant, on the 12th instant.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—The following is a statement of accounts for the week ending 3rd of March, 1860:—Number of depositors, 390; amount lodged, £20 15s. 10d.; new accounts opened, 67; number of withdrawals, 2—amounts withdrawn, 16s. 2d.; total number of depositors to this date, 802; total amounts lodged, £93 13s. 1d.—Robert H. Scott, Hon. Secretary.

The Molyneux Young Men's Christian Association.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered, "Hebrews, 9th chapter." Subject for debate, "Is the character of Queen Elizabeth deserving of commendation?"

Falconry.—By permission of the Earl of Howth, Mr Barr, falconer to his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, will fly his hawks on the Baldoyle racecourse to-day at half-past one o'clock. The Drogheda Railway Company will despatch a special train at fifteen minutes past one o'clock. A large and fashionable attendance is expected.

On Monday night, two turf boats, coming from Limerick, were driven before the fury of the storm, and almost shattered to pieces on shore near Dr. Peppard's, Bushy Island.

Some idea may be formed of the business in the Court of Chancery when it is stated that the cash paid in the year for Chancery stamps amounted to £72,323 13s. 6d.

St. Patrick's ball, which is likely to be one of the most brilliant which has taken place for many years, will be given this year at the Castle, on the 20th inst.

The Convict Salt.—The convict Edwin Thomas Salt, who was to have been executed on Tuesday at Edinburgh, for the murder of his wife, has been respited until further signification of her Majesty's pleasure. It is expected that the sentence will be commuted to penal servitude for life.

The entire number of new shares (1,000) which have been offered by the directors of the General Mining Company to their shareholders at par, have been taken up.

Co. Armagh—The High-Sheriff's Turn-Out.—The turn-out of the judge's escort reflects credit on the taste and liberality of Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, High-Sheriff. The cortege, on the whole, has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in Armagh, and was considerably enhanced by the fine military appearance of mounted police, whose new equipment gives them a smart, dashing air.—*Armagh Guardian.*

The Tea Trade, March 5.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 894,849lb., which is an increase of 20,542lb., compared with the previous statement.

Cardinal Antonelli has just presented to Mrs. Stockton, wife of the United States Minister at the Court of Rome, a very handsome mosaic table, representing the Roman forum. The border contains specimens of the many valuable kinds of marble which adorned the ancient temples and public edifices of Rome, and the whole work is executed in a manner worthy of the acknowledged taste of his eminence in such matters.

Baron Gros has been selected to fulfil, on the part of France, a mission in China analogous to that of Lord Elgin for England. It is expected that the two plenipotentiaries will leave for Hongkong on March 11, on board the same packet. Baron Gros will be invested with full power to conclude a treaty of peace with the Emperor of Annam, and to settle the rights of the French in Cochin China for the future. His negociations to this end will be supported by a Spanish plenipotentiary, who left Marseilles for Tourane on Feb. 29.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The result of a second appeal to universal suffrage in Tuscany will not be known till the 20th instant, and up to that period all speculation is idle. Not that any doubt hangs over the issue of the popular choice, but silly assertion and presumptuous iteration have been the practice of those who persist in shutting their ears and eyes to evidence, and a final manifestation of the nation's deliberate verdict is absolutely required to swamp for ever noble or ignoble misrepresentation. Yet one can hardly answer for the effect on certain minds. In Ovid's Metamorphoses, some malignant crokers are changed into frogs, whereon the poet observes:—

"Et quanquam sub *aqua*, sub *aqua* maledicere tentant,"

in which imitative verse the persistent quacking of political *canards* is sought to be conveyed.

The whole tenor of Baron Ricasoli's speech at Pisa (Feb. 26) indicates that a separate kingdom for Tuscany is a project abhorred as a mockery and a snare, and a stumbling-block placed purposely in the path of Italy's triumphant progress. Here are his words on delivering standards to the National Guard in front of the Campo Santo, the Battistero and hanging tower, a spot unmatched in Europe for picturesque aspect:—

"If the departed heroes who sleep in this consecrated earth brought hither from Jerusalem by our crusaders, could hear this clang of arms, they would ask, is it against Genoa or Venice war is waged? No; Italians now don't fight each other; we all rally round one King, Victor Emmanuel; municipal jealousies are of the past. It is for us and not for strangers to decide on what suits our country. They may throw obstacles but they cannot stop our course. Romagna has decreed, Tuscany has adjudicated on the issue. Foreign Powers may seek to suffocate our Peninsula by obstructions to its free breathing. We breathe at last, and, save at Rome, Naples, and Venice, our lungs inhale national vitality. We have in our midst a decrepit foe in Rome's temporal sceptre. Mix not up the faith of your fathers with that nuisance. They are distinct, and in our day incompatible. Soldiers! sons of the crusaders whose bones repose in this soil, keep your faith intact. In my veins there flows a blood that has for ages been at the service of our religion, and as a Catholic I feel it my duty to denounce the fraud and artifices of a worldly and profane Court, as much adverse to true Christianity as to national happiness."

I have toned down the asperity of his language towards the Court of Rome, but this is the pith and essence of a speech enthusiastically cheered by the armed citizens of Pisa.

It is now pretty certain that Antonelli would rather see a red republic in Romagna than witness its prosperity under the stewardship of the Piedmontese monarch. His recognising the vicarial authority of Victor Emmanuel is hopeless, but does not much signify. In point of fact, for the last 40 years Austria has exercised the vicarial stewardship of these legations, and exacted payment for its performance, her soldiery living at free quarters, her commandants and field-marshals ruling the land, acting as judges and jailers, sending into exile those not sent to the scafford; a Babylonian captivity is simply exchanged for an honest and humane administration.

A batch of senators from Lombardy has been added to the Upper House at Turin by the King, and among them Italy's most distinguished living author, the venerable Alessandro Manzoni. It is meant that he be elected president of the Nobles' Chamber.

Any fresh news from Venice is sure to be of a dismal odious character, but it assumes occasionally a grotesque and ridiculous form. The last intelligence brings a decree against beards of a particular cut, and against a particular shape of hat called "a la Cavour," it being supposed to be modelled on the pattern worn by that statesman. This "hatti-sheriff" is signed by an underling of the new governor, or, as he is termed Stadtholder of Venetia, Herr Toggenbrog, the said official bearing the appropriate name of Holtzgethan, both jawbreakers for Italians. Cavour is giving great umbrage by his inquisitive notice of the doings going on in that part of the peninsula.

PAPER-DUTY.

The following Report of "the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to the Treasury on the Repeal of the Duty upon Paper, dated the 1st day of March, 1860," is published with the Parliamentary papers of Tuesday:—

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.,
March 1, 1860.

May it please your Lordships,—We have observed in the course of the recent debates on the budget several references to observations made by us in our annual reports on the subject of the paper-duties.

It has been inferred from the passages alluded to that our experience of the effect of the paper-duty does not bear out the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on the 10th February—namely, "that the Board of Inland Revenue are completely agreed that there ought to be a repeal of the duty."

This inference, however, is not correct. We beg leave to state that it is our deliberate opinion that the paper-duty (to use the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) "is rapidly becoming untenable," and we hope to satisfy your lordships that this opinion is not inconsistent with those which we have previously expressed on the subject.

It is no doubt true that in our first and second reports we noticed as a circumstance which distinguishes the paper-duty from other duties of Excise, that the regulations under which the revenue from this source is collected are such as to impose very slight restrictions during the process of manufacture.

Your lordships are aware that the intervention of the Excise-officer takes place at a paper mill, for the first time, when the paper is ready to be sent out. It is then his business to weigh it, to charge the duty according to the weight, and to place round the reams labels and wrappers denoting that the charge has been made, and distinguishing them from such as have not been brought under his inspection.

These simple regulations leave the paper maker comparatively free to adopt the best and most economical modes of working, and he can scarcely assert, as the malsters and distillers do, that the cost of production is increased, or the quality of the manufactured article impaired, by the fetters imposed upon him for fiscal purposes.

We considered it right to point out this distinguishing characteristic of the paper-duty, as an important consideration in any discussion respecting the maintenance of it as a source of revenue, and as being a matter of which few persons besides those practically conversant with the operation of the revenue laws could be expected to have any knowledge. But our observations were limited to this one point—namely, the freedom of the process of manufacture from Excise regulations—and were not intended to convey any opinion upon the wider question whether the general effects of the duty were or were not as pernicious as had been represented by the advocates for its repeal.

In our third report, however (that of last year), we were compelled to draw your lordships' attention to the very great and increasing embarrassments in which we were involved in collecting this tax. We pointed out that this state of things was attributable in a great measure to the condemnation of the duty by a resolution of the House of Commons; and we might perhaps have added, that the evils of which we complained had been accumulating for many years previously, under the prevalence of a general impression that the duty on paper would be given up on the very first available opportunity. We endeavoured to show how impossible it was under these circumstances to apply to Parliament for power to subject new branches of the trade to Excise regulations; and at the same time how unjust it was to allow to one an exemption from that duty and survey which alone prevented a rival branch from successful competition in the market.

As an example, we selected the case of the card-makers and the pasteboard-makers; we might have specified several others, which have lately been brought to your lordships' notice.

Without going into the details (which are to be found in pages 13 and 14 of our third annual report), it may be sufficient to state that card-makers are exempt from Excise survey, while pasteboard-makers are subject to it; that the distinction between the articles produced by the two traders is merely nominal, and that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that we are levying a duty on A, while we allow B to send out goods, precisely similar in nature, without any interference from the revenue-officer.

It may be said that the remedy is, either to place the card-makers under survey, or to exempt the pasteboard-makers; but besides the reasons above referred to, which prevent us from adopting the former alternative in a case of paper-duty, we must frankly own that we believe it to be impossible at the present day to subject to the supervision of the exciseman any class of traders who have hitherto been free from it; and on the other hand, if the pasteboard-makers were to be declared exempt, we should have to encounter the loud and well-founded complaints of their rivals, those paper-makers, namely, who make pasteboard at their mills, and who are necessarily under Excise survey, so long as a duty on paper exists.

The pasteboard-makers again come before us in the character of injured parties, when they compare the treatment which they receive with that of the scaleboard-maker. Pasteboard, it seems, is the natural rival of scaleboard. Left free from extraneous influences, these two articles might, perhaps, maintain the struggle for supremacy without any decided advantage on either side; but the weight of Excise duty and survey, which is brought to bear upon pasteboard alone, gives to scaleboard an easy triumph in the very same field in which pasteboard formerly obtained the preference. Boxes, for instance, of various kinds, and especially hat boxes, were originally made of pasteboard, a more suitable material for the purpose than scaleboard. Since the duty has been levied on the former, and not on the latter, a trade which entirely supported a large manufactory near Oxford has ceased to exist; and it is asked, not without reason, whether it is just to select arbitrarily for taxation one of two articles so similar in their nature and in the purposes to which they are applicable.

The grievances of the pasteboard-makers do not end here. They appear again with the more important complaint that the duty on pasteboard is seriously detrimental to the exporters of certain light manufactures which are packed in ornamented boxes for the foreign market, and that it actually has the effect of compelling the British merchant to import for this purpose boxes made in Germany, instead of using those made at home.

Your lordships are aware that no drawback can be given in such a case, because, in the first place, the amount of duty originally paid on the paper composing the pasteboard cannot be ascertained, and in the second place, supposing that an approximate rate could be fixed upon, so as to obviate this difficulty, it would still be impracticable to obtain the tare of such boxes when filled with goods ready for shipment. That a close examination would be necessary is proved by the remarkable fact, that an applicant on this subject recently forwarded to us a box as a specimen of those which he used, and which turned out to be made of scaleboard, an article on which, as before observed, no duty is levied. The duty, therefore, on pasteboard boxes, and on slips of pasteboard on which certain goods are wound, or to which they are attached, is a burthen from which our manufacturers cannot be relieved so long as the paper-duty is maintained, and is, no doubt, as alleged by them, an impediment in the close competition which they encounter in the foreign and colonial markets. Their endeavour to escape from this difficulty by importing foreign boxes (subject at the Custom House to an *ad valorem* duty, which is not an equivalent to that of the Excise), while it affords but an imperfect remedy to the exporters, is an additional cause of complaint against the unequal operation of the revenue laws from the makers of paper and pasteboard in our own country.

The above instances are some of those which have been most recently pressed upon our notice, as illustrating the unequal incidence of the paper duty, and we have found it impossible either to deny the existence of the evils complained of, or to suggest any remedy short of the entire repeal of the duty.

Numerous other examples might be adduced of the same unhappy effect from this tax; but the explanations necessary to make them intelligible would lead us into too much detail for our present purpose. We content ourselves with reminding your lordships of the incessant demands of the stationers to have the same drawback on the waste cuttings of writing-paper as is allowed on the cuttings of envelopes, of the impossibility of granting this without opening the door to the payment of drawback upon every small piece of paper produced for that purpose, and of the absurdity to which the concession would thus reduce us. Your lordships may remember that all our difficulties in this respect have arisen from an attempt to restore the balance between the envelopes made at a paper-mill and those made by stationers, disturbed as it was to the disadvantage of the latter by their waste cuttings being subject to the duty, while those occurring at the mill are reconverted into pulp before the charge of duty is made. It is impossible to deny that the principle on which we thus acted is of more extended application; but we have elsewhere fully explained to your lordships how impracticable it would be to attempt to carry it into effect.

Equally difficult is it to defend upon principle the subjection of artificial parchment to the paper duty, while the true parchment is free; yet it is absolutely necessary to maintain (as we did in the Court of Exchequer) that a process of manufacture admitting of no other description than which would be given of paper-making, must be treated precisely as paper-making, and it is clear that the abandonment of our claim for duty in the one case would necessarily lead to the same result in the other. We should otherwise gladly have abstained from interfering with this new and ingenious production, which, we fear, has been entirely suppressed by the judgment which placed it under the revenue laws.

It would be a very long task to enumerate all the cases falling within the class to which we have hitherto confined our remarks—cases, namely, in which the Excise survey and duty attaches to one description of manufactured article, while another, its competitor in the market, is left entirely free. In many of them the evil is apparently trifling, though not so in reality; and even in those which we have noticed the importance of the inequalities in the incidence of the duty will not be duly estimated, except by those who are conversant with the effect of very small differences in profit in the course of trade. But we have probably said enough to prove our concurrence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's allegations, for we cannot conceive a more untenable position for the heads of a revenue department than that in which we are placed when in answer to complaints from persons whose trade is annihilated by our exaction of a duty from which their competitors are exempt, we can only say that such is the necessary consequence of the existence of the tax. It is this unfortunate effect of the paper duty which so distinguishes it for evil; and it is to this that we limit our observations on the present occasion. Indeed, such inequality of pressure as we have mentioned appears to afford a more valid ground of objection than the mere amount of pressure which is insisted upon with so much earnestness and ability by publishers, newspaper proprietors, and other advocates of the repeal of the paper-duty.

With the statements and arguments of these gentlemen your lordships are doubtless familiar, and at all events can require no assistance from us in order to appreciate their importance, and their bearing upon the question under consideration.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) CHA. PRESSLY.
C. J. HERRIES.
ALEX. DUFF GORDON.

The Lords Commissioners of
her Majesty's Treasury.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of this body was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. WILLIAM CADE in the chair.

Mr. Nixon handed in £1 5s. from Mrs. Hester O'Brien, of the North Wall, being the amount of her subscription for 1859, with the unpaid balance of her subscription for 1858.

There was also handed in a year's subscription from Mr. Redmond, T.C.

The principal subject which engaged the attention of the meeting was with reference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal to extend the licences for selling wine in England on the same principle as the beer licences. The secretary brought the matter under the notice of the society, by referring to the proceedings which had taken place at a special meeting of the society, held last week, for the purpose of co-operating with the kindred societies in England, in their opposition to this measure. He read a resolution which had been forwarded to him by the secretary of the British Association, on behalf of that body, thanking most warmly the Licensed Grocers and Vintners of Dublin for their sympathy and support in the critical position in which the Budget had placed the trade generally.

Mr. Carey, president of the society, called attention to an address which had been published by the "United Towns' Association and National Licensed Victuallers' Defence League." This address, he said, called on the trade, in every part of the United Kingdom, to take energetic steps to check the unjust inroad which was about being made upon their interests—an inroad which, if allowed to be made in England, would, most assuredly, like the Income-tax, be next year attempted, and successfully, in Ireland. It behoved the Dublin traders, in particular, not to go asleep at this momentous crisis, because the Chancellor had declared his measure would not apply, for the *present*, to Ireland. Any member of the House, when the bill founded on his resolutions went before the committee, could move to have Ireland included; and thus the Government would, indirectly, get rid of the odium of having forced upon a large and respectable portion of the community a measure which not only dealt unfairly with their vested rights, but would be most injurious to the morality of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was a great mistake for the public to suppose that vintners were alone concerned in this question; it came home to the hearts of fathers and mothers, and clergymen of all religious denominations, who were the recognised guardians of the public morals. After some further observations, Mr. Carey suggested that the address, which he had taken the liberty of reading, should be published as an advertisement in the IRISH TIMES, *Freeman's Journal*, and other papers; and that public meetings should be held in the wards, or, if necessary, the Lord Mayor called on to assemble an aggregate meeting of the citizens, to petition Parliament against the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Byrne agreed in the policy of co-operating with the Licensed Victuallers of England, but doubted if the public out of doors were so fully alive to the dangerous consequences of the measure as to make an effective demonstration by public meetings. The Chancellor had declared that his measure did not apply to Ireland, which, no doubt, deluded numbers unconnected with the trade into the belief that to get up an agitation in Ireland against the measure would be worse than needless. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion on the subject, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. M'Gauran, seconded by Mr. Dunne, that the document introduced by Mr. Carey should be published in the papers he mentioned.

The Secretary stated that they had received the thanks of numerous friends of the society for their exertions on this question, but as they had been put to considerable expense, it would be well for those admirers of their conduct to give a substantial token of their approbation. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary next called attention to the annoyance to which Mr. Jude, of Grafton-street, had been lately subjected, by the officious and unwarrantable interference of the police authorities. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Jude had not been summoned for selling drink at prohibited hours, but upon, it seemed, the now very serious charge of "delaying" the admission of the constable into his premises. He was glad, and in this he only expressed the opinion of the society and the trade, that Mr. Jude had successfully resisted this unjust attempt to interfere with his business, as a most respectable and extensive hotel-keeper, and he hoped that the police authorities would take a hint from the short but pithy judgment of Mr. Wise, who tried the case.

Some formal business having been then transacted, the society adjourned.

CITY SESSIONS COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Right Honourable the Recorder sat yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and resumed the trial of prisoners.

ROBBERY.—Michael Clinch and Michael Trueman, who kept a lottery shop, were indicted for having, on the 20th February last, stolen a purse, containing two shillings, the property of John Telford. The prosecutor could not attend, being ill. It appears that Clinch had been previously sentenced to several terms of punishment—viz., once to three months, twice to six months, and once to twelve months' imprisonment; also to seven years' transportation from this court. It was stated, too, that the prisoner had been fourteen times committed by the magistrates. Trueman had been seven times committed by the magistrates, and five times by the court, once for four years to penal servitude.

They were, of course, discharged.

THE POLICEMAN'S CASE.—James Code was indicted for stealing a gold watch and chain, and also for obtaining £5 under false pretences, from Mary Anne Mallon, on the 21st of April last, and subsequently.

Mr. Sidney appeared for the prisoner.

Mary Anne Mallon, being examined, deposed that she was a widow, and had kept a small shop at Golden Bridge; the prisoner was a policeman at that time, and used to pass by her shop while on duty; he made her acquaintance and paid her several visits, which led her to believe that he was paying his addresses to her; on one of these occasions he asked her what hour it was, when she took out her watch and told him; but as she was called into the shop at the time, she left it with him for a few minutes; when she returned he refused to give it up.

Mr. Sidney—Did you give the watch into his hand?

Witness—No, I did not; but he afterwards said he would give it back.

She subsequently went to Crumlin, where the prisoner was, for the purpose of getting the watch, but he excused himself for not seeing her, by saying that he had a sore foot.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Sidney, the witness stated that she understood from the prisoner's manner that he was courting her, and that she expected he would marry her; he also made a promise to that effect after he took the watch; could not say how often she had been in his company since April last; did not know whether he was married to another woman.

Mr. Sidney here read the information of the prosecutrix, in which, among other things, it was stated that the prisoner induced her to give up her shop at Golden Bridge, and take another in Corn Market, and that he used to be very frequently in her company.

Mr. Sidney—Well, will you have him now?

Witness—No, indeed. (Laughter.)

No further evidence being adduced, the indictment was not sustained, and the prisoner was Acquitted. He was also acquitted of the charge of having obtained £5 from the prosecutrix under false pretences. He was then discharged.

LARCENY.—Sarah Elliott was indicted for having stolen thirteen shillings, the money of John M'Nerny, on the 4th February last, in Temple-street. The prisoner was in the employment of the prosecutor's wife as washerwoman at the time the offence was committed.

Mrs. M'Nerny deposed that the prisoner took the money off her table.

The Prisoner, having pleaded not guilty, said that the money must have been taken by the prosecutrix's daughter.

The evidence sustained the charge.

The prisoner was convicted, and having been in prison on three former occasions, was sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

LARCENY.—Mary Neil was indicted for having, on the 7th February, stolen £1 16s., the property of John Donohoe. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and other parties were drinking together with the prosecutor on the morning of the day in question, and that the money was taken subsequently from him.

The evidence fully established the charge.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FELONY.—Rose Llewellyn was indicted for having in her possession, and knowing it to be stolen, a gold watch and chain, the property of James Mooney. The prisoner admitted having pawned the article, but denied knowing that it was stolen. She alleged that it was given to her in the street, by a respectable-looking woman, to be pawned. The prosecutor deposed that on the night of the 27th January, he was passing through Church-street, when he was asked the hour by a woman, who thereupon snatched the watch and chain from him.

The pawnbroker's assistant, in whose office the watch was pawned, deposed that the prisoner was the person who offered it in pawn on the 28th January. Another pawnbroker's assistant proved that the prisoner had offered the chain in pawn at his office.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LARCENY.—Anne Carroll was indicted for having stolen brushes, and some few other articles for dressing, on the 30th January, the property of Edward Concannon, a private of the 76th Regiment. The prosecutor was going on furlough at the time, having the aforesaid articles with him, when he became acquainted with the prisoner, who took the articles, and afterwards pawned them.

The Prisoner urged in defence that the prosecutor had borrowed a shilling from her, which was more than the value of the articles in question.

The prisoner was convicted, and having been imprisoned three times before by the Recorder, and twenty-five times by the magistrates, was sentenced to penal servitude for four years.

LARCENY.—Mary Bishop, an old woman, was indicted for having stolen, on the 4th of February, some quilts, pillows, and other bed furniture, the property of Bridget Connaghty. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

LARCENY.—Michael Reilly was indicted for having, on the 21st of February, stolen a pair of blankets, the property of Mary Reilly. He pleaded not guilty. The prosecutrix refused to proceed, and the Recorder, having admonished the prisoner, he was Acquitted.

LARCENY.—Eliza Balfe was indicted for having, on the 26th of January, stolen three yards of stuff, a yard of cloth, and an apron, the property of a Mrs. Byrne. The parties, it appears, were acquaintances prior to the alleged felony. The jury convicted the prisoner, who was imprisoned for larceny before. She was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LARCENY.—James Hare, a boy, was indicted for having stolen an ass's collar and hames, the property of Michael Quigley, on the 24th of January; also with stealing a metal weight, the property of John Wilde. The articles were subsequently pawned.

The prisoner was convicted on the first charge, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LARCENY.—Bridget Sheehan was indicted for having, on the 6th February, stolen £10 14s. 6d., the property of Patk. Byrne, victualler, Castle Market. The prisoner was engaged as servant to the prosecutor, and the money was alleged to have been taken from a desk in a glass-case in the absence of the prosecutor and his wife. The prisoner left the house immediately after the offence was committed. The evidence was not sufficient to convict her, and she was accordingly Acquitted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Thomas Naghten.

The insolvent in this case, who appeared to be a working shoemaker, was discharged so far back as the month of March 1845, and on that occasion he returned as a debtor to his estate a gentleman, named Christopher Southby Harrison, who had three or four years previously been discharged himself as an insolvent. Mr. Harrison returned as a debtor to his estate a gentleman named Plunket; he also returned as a creditor for £2,000 Mr. Mills Harrison, his brother. Plunket's property was subsequently sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, and realised a fund for the benefit of Harrison's creditors, amongst whom were the assignees of his brother (who had been also insolvent), and who claimed a sum of two thousand pounds. This claim, if established, was prior to that of Naghten, and would leave nothing for him or for the rest of the creditors of Harrison. Whilst the claim of Naghten was thus doubtful, he assigned his right to any surplus out of the judgment against Harrison, after payment of his (Naghten's) creditor, to a Mr. Hunter, for a sum of £20 in cash, and in consideration of satisfying two judgments for about £60 that he had against him. Naghten also subsequently assigned to a Mr. Smith his right to the same surplus by way of mortgage, for money advanced to him by that gentleman. Mills Harrison's claim having been disallowed, a sum of between six and seven hundred pounds was brought into the estate of Naghten, and after payment of his creditors there was a sum of about five hundred pounds, to which Naghten would be clearly entitled, if he had not disposed of his contingent right to this surplus. The fund being thus in court, there was a reference to the Chief Clerk to ascertain to whom it properly belonged, and to report specially. The Chief Clerk reported that, although the deed from Naghten to Hunter appeared on the face of it to be an absolute assignment of his right to this surplus, it was nothing more than a mortgage; and that Hunter was only entitled to receive the money he advanced, and that Mr. Smith, whose claim amounted to four or five hundred pounds, would be entitled to the surplus. To this report counsel for Mr. Hunter took exceptions, which were resisted by counsel for Mr. Smith. The case came on for argument last week, and appeared to have been argued with much ability by counsel on both sides. David Sherlock, Q.C., and Mr. Levy were for Mr. Hunter, who claimed this prize of four or five hundred pounds, which was purchased for a few pounds. Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Phillips were for Mr. Smith, who claimed to be a mortgagee for an amount that would absorb the whole sum, and the nature of the case and the earnestness with which the gentlemen on both sides put forward the claims of their respective clients had considerable interest, even for nonprofessional hearers. The case having stood over for the further consideration of the court, Judge Lynch delivered an elaborate judgment. He said the case came before him upon objections taken to the Chief Clerk's report. That report found that the deed of assignment to Mr. Hunter, although appearing to be an absolute assignment, of Naghten's right to this surplus to Hunter, was to be considered merely as a mortgage for the sums advanced by that gentleman, with interest, and consequently that the surplus belonged to Mr. Smith. The Chief Clerk, although finding the deed to be only a mortgage, does not say upon what grounds he arrived at that conclusion. He admitted, by his finding, that the deed on the face of it purports to be an absolute assignment of Naghten's right to the surplus in question, but he did not say why it is not what it purports to be. To that finding two objections were taken—first, an objection to the jurisdiction, that inasmuch as there was a fund to pay all the creditors under the insolvency, the court had no jurisdiction to deal with a fund which was the subject of a contest between third parties, who were, it might be said, strangers to the insolvency. Without intending that the present case should be a precedent on that point, he would say that it was too late for Mr. Hunter to raise an objection to the jurisdiction at that stage of the proceedings. The case cited by Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the Queen *v.* the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court in England, was an authority upon the point of jurisdiction, but he was far from saying that cases might not arise where the court ought to leave parties contending about a surplus in an insolvent's estate to their remedies outside of that court. In the present case, however, the jurisdiction had been submitted, and he felt no difficulty in dealing with the case. The second and important objection was, that he sitting there as a judge of that court, had no power to reform or set aside the deed of Mr. Hunter, there being no evidence to sustain the allegation of Mr. Smith, that it was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Hunter. He thought Mr. Hunter was not much deserving of the consideration of the court, for he did not inform Mr. Smith of what had taken place: but, on the other hand, Mr. Smith had not applied to Mr. Hunter to know whether his deed was a deed of absolute assignment or not. The question before him was, had he such evidence of alleged fraud on the part of Mr. Hunter as would induce him to sustain the finding of the Chief Clerk, which would be in effect the setting aside of a deed purporting to be on the face of it an absolute deed of assignment. He thought Mr. Levy, in his very able address, put the case on its proper footing: was there evidence to warrant him in coming to a conclusion that the deed was obtained from Mr. Naghten by fraud. If no evidence existed in the case but that of Naghten on the one side, and of Mr. Hunter on the other, he would not have one moment's hesitation in declaring the deed was what it purported to be—a deed of absolute assignment, because there was the positive evidence both of Mr. Hunter and of the attorney that the deed was what it purported to be; while, on the other hand, there was the positive evidence of Naghten that it was intended to be nothing more than a mortgage. The weight of evidence was in favour of the deed being what it purported to be, and if it rested there he would not have the slightest hesitation in declaring it ought to stand as an absolute assignment, and he did not think, on the testimony of Mr. Forster and Mr. O'Brien, he would be warranted in coming to a conclusion that would have the effect of reforming the deed. It was open to the parties to bring the case before the Court of Chancery or Court of Appeal, but, as it stood, he did not think he would be warranted in setting aside the deed to Hunter, and, consequently, the surplus fund then in court belonged to Hunter. At the same time he thought Mr. Smith was entitled to the whole of his costs, and he would order that he should be paid out of the fund which would be kept in court, until Mr. Smith would be advised whether he should file a cause petition to have the deed reformed, or bring the case before the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Phillips, in absence of his leader, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, asked the court time for consultation.

Judge Lynch said there was no pressure, as the fund would be kept in court.

In re Newenham.

The insolvent in this case was sexton of St. Andrew's Church, and had been engaged in considerable litigation with the former sexton, Mr. Smith, in reference to his right to hold the office. Mr. Parsons was his solicitor in those proceedings, and his claim against the insolvent was a sum of £240, the amount of a bill of costs. He complained that, when he applied for the costs, the insolvent set up a defence of non-retainer.

Mr. M'Mahon appeared on behalf of Mr. Parsons, and said he had conducted the proceedings for Mr. Newhenham until he had established his title to the office of sexton, and he now asked that he should get an allocation out of his salary to pay the costs.

Mr. Levy, for the insolvent, said his salary did not come under the allocation clause at all, and that the salary, which was only £40 a year, was so very small that he could not afford any allocation out of it.

Judge Lynch said the conduct of the insolvent was highly improper, and that, if he did not consent to allocate a sum of £20 for Mr. Parsons, he might expect a severe remand.

The case was adjourned for a week, to afford the insolvent time for consideration.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

A young woman, of respectable appearance, named Caroline Genese, was brought before the magistrate, charged by Messrs. Cannock and White, in whose employment she had been as an upholsterer, with stealing a mirror from their establishment. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the Messrs. Cannock and White intimated their unwillingness to press the charge, as the young girl had previously borne a very good character.—The Magistrate, in consequence of this intimation, sentenced her to but six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 6.—The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Company's steamer Indus, Captain Weeks, with heavy portion of above mails, arrived this evening at 4-30 p.m. She brings 96 passengers, amongst whom are, from Hongkong, Captain Shadwell, R.N., C.B., and Colonel Hollway, K.C.B.; from Calcutta, Colonel Hobson and Brigadier Rowcroft; and from Gibraltar, Major-General and Mrs. Rumley. The Indus brings on freight one box specie, precious stones, 3,000 rupees, also 27 boxes oranges, 76 cases Indian silks, 3 packages valuables, 35 packages sundries, and 13,000 bales raw silk, value £123 sterling. The Indus sailed from Alexandria, 20th; Malta, 24th; and Gibraltar 1st instant. On the 4th, in lat. 37 deg. 11 min. N. long., 4 deg. 37 min. E., spoke the Company's s. Ceylon, with the outward mail; and on the 5th, at 3 p.m., passed the s.s. Ripon, off Ushant.

The Indus was detained at Alexandria twenty-four hours, after embarking mails and passengers, in consequence of a gale, which rendered the bar impassable.

Her Majesty's ship Himalaya was still lying in the harbour at Malta, as were also her Majesty's ships Marlboro', Victor Emmanuel, Orion, Neptune, Terrible, Levarge, Sertar, Tartarus, Lapwing, Intrepid, Loceon, Cadmus, Caradoc, and Argos.

Her Majesty's ships Renown, Agamemnon, James Watt, Sylla, Mohawk, Quail, Redpole, the French steam-ship Jisiphore, the Austrian corvette Dargalt, and the Sardinian steamer Tripoli, were in the port of Gibraltar.

In Algesiras Bay the Spanish squadron, under the command of Admiral Bastillos,; off Algesiras the French ships Donawertha, Fontrere, and Monette. The British schooner Alnwich, twelve days from Cardiff, the brig Florence, twelve days from Liverpool, and the steamer Gibraltar, nine days from London, had severally arrived at Gibraltar since previous dates.

Her Majesty's steam troop ship Perseverance, with the head quarters of the 4th Regiment, for Jamaica, left Gibraltar on the 27th ult.

Exchange on the 29th was quoted on London, 90 days' date, 50½ to 50¾. Paris, 5f. 33c. Marseilles, 5f. 33c. Genoa, 5f. 36c. Madrid, 8 dis., sight ½ dis. Cadiz, ¼ dis. Malaga, par. Seville, ¼ dis. Alicante, ½ dis. Valencia, 8 dis. Barcelona, par. Spanish dollars, 3 per cent. rems. Freights to London and outports of the kingdom, Brazil and River Plate, 12 dollars per ton and 10 per cent. Gulf of Mexico and Havana, do. Malta, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, 4 to 5 dollars per ton, and 5 per cent. Lead taken at less.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian trade advices do not show any material improvement in the prospects of the trade. There had not been many additional failures, but the markets were still glutted with English goods. Every hope is entertained, from time to time, that the supply may be reduced within moderate compass, being checked by the announcement made by each successive mail of further heavy shipments from this side. From these facts it is plain that notwithstanding the experience of 1857, there must still be a class of traders in England who are supported by improved banking facilities in carrying on a leading business.

The advices from Melbourne report the failure of Messrs. Sutherland and Bayley, with liabilities amounting to £76,616, and assets £27,779. The undermentioned firms had also stopped payment at Melbourne since the departure of the December mails:—Messrs. Berghoff & Tossel, Eldman & Co., John Everard, T. Edens & Co., and Law, Doods, & Co.

At Sydney Mr. W. Ellis, wholesale grocer, had stopped, with liabilities computed at £44,980, and assets at £44,907.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

News is down to the 28th ult. The permanent occupation of Tetuan having been definitely agreed upon, the General-in-Chief had requested that 10,000 beds be sent to that city as soon as possible. Several battalions belonging to the 3rd army and district in the peninsula have been organised, in order that they may be ready to proceed to Africa on the first summons.

A subscription has been opened at Barcelona for the purpose of presenting a sabre to General Prim.

A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 23rd in the principal mosque of Tangiers, announcing his rejection of the conditions of peace tendered by the Governor of Spain, and also announcing that his Majesty was coming up to the Northern provinces with a large force, declaring that there was little chance of peace being concluded with the Spaniards; that he had ample funds for carrying on the war, and that he would prosecute it even though he lost all his seaports. He exhorted all true believers to rise in defence of their country, and said that orders had been given to the orderly and well-disposed Moors to put to death all those who, availing themselves of the confusion of a foreign war to gratify their appetite for plunder, were a scourge to their own countrymen and innocuous to the enemy. Acting on the concluding announcement of this letter the Sultan has dismissed the Arab cavalry who plundered Tetuan, after being decimated in their flight by the hostile mountaineers, and beheaded many of their chiefs.

At the interview between O'Donnell and Muley Abbas, on the 23rd, the cession of Tetuan appears to have been the only point discussed. The representative of the Sultan was not prepared to accede to the demand of the Spanish Government, and the negociations, therefore, came to an end, whereupon Marshal O'Donnell sent the following despatch:—

"The General-in-Chief of the Army of Africa to his Excellency the Acting President of the Council of Ministers.

"Head-Quarters, Tetuan, 23rd Feb.

"To-day, at twelve o'clock, there presented himself an envoy of Muley Abbas, brother of the Emperor, Caiph and Lieutenant of the Empire, reporting that the Prince was on the road from Tangiers, distant only a short walk from our advanced post, with the object of being present at the interview I had appointed, and, consequently, I proceeded to the same spot with my head-quarters staff. Muley Abbas, who, in order to come to this interview, had a march of four leagues, was waiting for me as I had required. The discussion was opened with the point concerning the cession of the city of Tetuan. Kabah represented that it was impossible for them to concede that which was demanded. I then considered the interview at an end and rose, but afterwards consented to continue it at the instance of Muley Abbas. Kabah went on to say that they could not decide so weighty a matter, as they had not yet received the Emperor's reply to the conditions of peace, wherefore they requested that a further term of some days should be granted. I thought I ought not to accede to any adjournment and after having prolonged the discussion, and seeing that agreement was impossible, I put an end to the interview, declaring that from to-morrow I should be at perfect liberty to renew the war accordingly, and with this object I am about to have a conference with Admiral Bustelloo."

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Patrie* asserts that the reply of Sardinia to the last despatch of M. Thouvenel has arrived in Paris. The King is said to have agreed to the solution proposed by France in reference to the Romagna, but as regards the solution of the question of Tuscany proposed by the Emperor, the reply of the King is said to be less distinct.

The *Patrie* adds—"We are unable to make known the exact reply of Sardinia in reference to the annexation of Savoy to France.

TURIN, TUESDAY.—It is stated that as soon as the preliminaries of the annexation of Savoy shall be settled between France and Sardinia, the Great Powers will be invited to a Conference, in order to examine the reasons brought forward by France in favour of the annexation.

It is said that Count Arese, who has returned to Turin, has been entrusted by the Emperor with the mission to bring about a speedy and definitive settlement between France and Piedmont on the question of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 6TH.—It is stated in official quarters that the Austrian Government has received positive information from Bologna, to the effect that the troops commanded by General Stefanille insist upon returning to Tuscany. Many soldiers of this *corps d'armee* have deserted to the Papal territory.

VIENNA, MARCH 6.—An Imperial patent has been published to-day ordering the augmentation of the Imperial Council, by extraordinary Councillors, who are to be assembled periodically. The Emperor himself will appoint for life, as members of the Council, the archdukes, the clerical dignitaries, and some distinguished persons belonging to the civil and military branches. The Provincial Diets are to propose 38 members, subject to the approval of the Emperor, who will choose every member from a list of three candidates presented by the Diets. These members will take their seats in the Council for six years.

The subjects which will be submitted to the discussion of the Council are—the Budget; the examination of the balance of public acounts; the demands of the Commission for the public debt; and important projects of general law. The Council will not take the initiative in the discussion of the articles of the Provincial Diets. The Ministers and the heads of the Public Contracts Office are entitled to take part in the discussions of the Council. The arrangement of the rules for transacting the business of the Council is reserved. The Councillors are to have no allowance from the Treasury. Another Imperial ordinance convokes the assembling of the Councillors for the month of May next, in order to examine the budget for 1861, for which purpose, and for the active preparation of the establishment of the Provincial Diets, the Emperor will call competent men from all the provinces.

PROSPECTS OF WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says the notion that war is extremely probable, if not inevitable in a few months between Austria and Piedmont, backed by the Italian populations, is becoming more general and consistent every day. Piedmont is preparing actively, and her agents are buying cavalry horses in France, and, perhaps, in England. It is hard to see how France can avoid drifting into such a war.

ITALY.

A great display of military took place here on the 1st inst.

Some persons of high distinction have been arrested.

The Prince Forello had been conducted to the prefecture of police, but was set at liberty again. His brother, the Marquis de Bella, has been detained.

It is stated that several noblemen are about to be exiled.

Activity prevails in the arsenals day and night.

Letters from Sicily announce that the Attorney-General at Messina had been murdered, and that a fulminating bomb had been thrown at the director of the police, by which two persons were wounded.

DISTURBED STATE OF ROME.

ROME, MARCH 3.—(*Via* Marseilles.)—Great agitation prevails in the Marches; tri-coloured flags have been hoisted nightly at Vitterbo. It is asserted that the Papal Government is preparing a note, accusing Piedmontese agents of exciting the inhabitants. Revolutionary agents have induced the inhabitants to give up smoking, and take part in the lottery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Creasy has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Mr. Haylock, who suffered severe injuries from the Eastern Counties Railway, is dead.

The *Daily News* says in most branches of trade complaints are heard of the check which the latest phase in foreign politics has given to the previous influx of orders.

THE WINE TRADE.

Since Wednesday last, when the clearance of the reduced duty of 3s. per gallon commenced, the deliveries have been extremely large and the transactions numerous at firm prices, the shippers in the French ports not being eager sellers. The reduction in the duty on brandy came into operation yesterday morning.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

It is stated in the *Times'* city article that the usual consumption of Irish butter, at this period of the year, in London is about 10,000 cases weekly.

THE EXPORT OF ALE TO FRANCE.

Messrs. Tennant, of Glasgow, have addressed a petition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to procure the admission into France of bottled malt liquor at moderate duty, and Mr. Gladstone has replied that he will use any influence in his power to obtain this object.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MARCH 7.—Trade very slow for all articles at Monday's prices.

USBORNE'S REPORT, MARCH 7.—English and foreign remain exactly as last quoted. Floating cargoes held firmly. Flour firm at 31s for Norfolks. Indian corn in sellers' favour. Barley—A healthy trade doing. Rye held too dear. Peas and beans are not by any means lively. Oats unchanged in value or demand.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 7.—Sugar—A parcel of 2,364 bags Mauritius sold by auction at 32s to 34s 6d for brown, 41s. to 43s. for low to good strong yellow semi-grainy, 40s. 6d. to 41s. middling and good middling soft, greyish yellow do., the latter being cheap. Coffee—No public sales; market firm. Tea—limited business; common congou, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. Rice market quiet. Saltpetre, inactive. Jute—Little disposition to purchase.

CORK CORN MARKET, MARCH 7.—White wheat, not quoted; red wheat, 25s. to 27s.; barley, 15s.; oats, 12s. to 14s. 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MARCH 7.—Firsts and seconds, 130s.; thirds, 115s; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 93s.; sixths, 76s.; 200 in market.

LONDON "GAZETTE" OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

There were no Military Appointments or Promotions in the "Gazette" of last night.

THE LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN.

The following are the names of the passengers on board this ill-fated vessel, all of whom are believed to have been lost:

CABIN PASSENGERS—Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Balmer, the Rev. James Stuart, Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. W.R. Crocker, Mrs. J.W. Crocker, Mr. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Dr. and Mrs. Samaniego, Mr. Barry, Corten; Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. Boultenhouse, Mrs. Delano and child, Dr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS (FROM LIVERPOOL).—Hugh M'Caffery, Abraham Lagg, Wm. Vogie, John Richardson, Henry Richardson, T Allon, Fred Child, Mrs. Child, Neil Morrison, Richard Madden, Robert Martin, Mr. E. D. Bartlett, Geo. Shank (intermediate).

RECEIVED AT CORK.—Geo. M'Dermott, John Daley, John Delaney, William Kirby, Wm. Wright, Michael Lacey, Martin Downes, Francis Richardson, Ellen Strechan, Patrick M'Govern (intermediate).

RIOT IN OUGHTERARD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Sunday last, after the service in the Wesleyan chapel at Oughterard had been completed, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Green and some friends, proceeded to address some persons in the street, and to expound the Scriptures. They had not been standing long before a great number of persons proceeded from the chapel with missiles of every description, with which they commenced abusing the reverend gentleman, hooting and yelling like Indians. The preachers tried to pacify them, but their voices were not heard, and finding that to proceed further with their meeting would be attended with danger, they at once endeavoured to withdraw, but were assailed in the most savage manner, the mob throwing stones at them in all directions, so that they were completely hemmed in, and after some time with difficulty succeeded in gaining shelter in the police-barracks.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LIMERICK.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Tuesday, 6th March.

COUNTY CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Baron Hughes.)

MANSLAUGHTER.

The learned Baron passed sentence of one fortnight's imprisonment upon the boy Scanlan, for the manslaughter of the little boy, Leahy, the painful details of which were referred to in our last.

CITY RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

Ryan *v.* Power.

The trial of this action, which was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, to recover damages for an assault committed by the defendant upon him in April last, and the particulars of which were fully mentioned in our impression of yesterday, was resumed to-day at the sitting of the court.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He told them that it would be proved, beyond doubt, that the Ryans, especially Michael, the son, had been guilty of the most gross violence to the Powers, and that it was only in self-defence that the blow had been struck.

James Power, the defendant, was examined—Ryan and his son had come to him during the day; witness was working in his field, sowing corn; Ryan and his son swore an oath that they would go through Power's field, and over his oats, without his leave; they threatened him with a pitch-fork.

Several witnesses, members of Power's family, were examined to corroborate these facts, but upon their cross-examination, they did not sustain the case in all its parts.

After a deliberation of over two hours, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £60 damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C.; Barry, Q.C.; and Duggan.

For defendant—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C.; Tynan, and P. Keogh.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Tuesday, March 6th.

COUNTY COURT.

The Right Hon. Baron Greene took his seat at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., the High-Sheriff for the county—the commission having been opened, the following gentlemen of the Grand Jury were sworn:—Sir Robert Joshua Paul, foreman; Hon. Moore Smyth, Sir John Keane, Sir John Nugent Humble, Sir Richard Musgrave, Colonel Beresford, Richard Chearnley, Edward Odell, John Cosgrave, William Christmas Pierse, George Barron, Patrick Powers, John Esmond, M.P.; Thomas Paul Sherlock, William Newel Barron, Francis Carry, Samuel M'Guire, Christopher Ussher, James Galway, Captain Coughlan, Fitzmaurice Bloomfield, John Medlicott, and Edmond Mulcahy. When his lordship proceeded to address them, he stated that there were but two indictments, neither of which were for very serious crimes, a circumstance upon which he congratulated them; that he was glad to perceive, from reference to the books, that the decrease of crime in their county had been progressive; that he had intended addressing some observations to them on the state of the gaol, but he had been informed that they had passed a presentment for the purpose of improving it.

GRAND JURY ACT.

A presentment for the repair of a road in the barony of Cushmore having been read.

Mr. J. Alcock objected to the presentment under the following circumstances:—In the year 1858, a contract for the repairs of this road, for a period of five years had been entered into with Mr. Alcock's client, and the first instalment was paid to the contractor at the spring assizes of 1859. At the summer assizes the county surveyor refused to certify that the work was done in accordance with the terms of the contract. The Grand Jury treated this contract as broken, and entered into a new contract with the applicant for the present presentment. It appeared that the form of contract used by the grand jury of the county of Waterford contained a clause providing that the contract should be void in case the county surveyor refused to certify his approval of the work for any one half year. Mr. Alcock objected that the Grand Jury had no power to insert such a proviso in the contract, and contended that the contract remained in force for the whole period specified in it, and that the remedy provided by the Grand Jury Act was, to estreat the recognisance for any breach of the contract. Counsel read the 22nd section of the Grand Jury Act, which provides that in contracts for the maintenance of roads the period for which the contract was made should be inserted in the contract; he contended that the contract should, therefore, be binding for the length of time mentioned in the contract.

His Lordship was of opinion that there was no inconsistency in inserting a clause, making a contract voidable, which would otherwise continue for a number of years, and that he saw no difference in that respect between contracts made by Grand Juries and those made by private individuals. His lordship consequently overruled the objection to the presentment.

John Hill pleaded guilty to burglariously entering a dwelling house, and stealing therefrom a pair of trousers, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

RECORD COURT.

Deatin *v.* Hayes.

This case, commonly called "The Clonmel Butter Case," is at hearing, the particulars will appear to-morrow. Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Rolleston, Q.C., Armstrong, Q.C., Hemphill, Q.C., and Tandy.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., W. Ryan and Edward Johnstone.

KILRUSH PACKET COMPANY.—We have much pleasure in directing public attention to the extraordinary *dividend* made by this company at their last meeting. In November last they paid off large and heavy liabilities, and now, after four short months, they are able to make a dividend of 30 per cent.—*Clare Advertiser.*

THE CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—This line will soon be open to Killeagh; and in a couple of months more, complete from Dunkettle to Cork. The contractor for the Queenstown branch is under penalties to have it finished in nine months after obtaining possession of the land, and it is expected possession of the land will be got this week; if so, the whole line will be completed this year. Ebenezer Pike, Esq., the managing director of the Cork Steamship Company, was elected director of the Cork and Youghal Railway on the 29th February.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Burder—March 5, at Privet Parsonage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Burder, of a daughter.

Melly—March 5, at Abercromby-square, Liverpool, the wife of George Melly, Esq., of a son.

Meredith—March 6, at 39, Summer-hill, the wife of William Rice Meredith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Cross and Morton—February 23, at Derrynoose Church, county Armagh, by the Rev. C. S. Mangan, rector, Richard, son of Richard Cross, Esq., Maydown, to Nicholina, second daughter of David Morton, Esq., county Armagh.

Owen and Carey—March 6, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. M. Hifferman, rector of St. John's, Newport, William Owen, Esq., barrister-at-law, youngest son of Colonel Owen, to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest daughter of Langer Carey, Esq., M.D., of Churchfield, Newport, county of Tipperary.

Winter and Nicholson—March 1, at the parish church of Balrathboyne, by the Rev. John Hampden Nicholson, Samuel Winter, jun., second surviving son of Samuel Winter, of Agher, county of Meath, Esq., D.L., to Anne, second daughter of John Armitage Nicholson, of Balrath House, in same county, Esq., D.L.

DEATHS.

Bournes—March 6, at 49, Longwood Avenue, aged one year, Caroline Wallace, the beloved child of George S. Bournes, Esq., Rossport House, county of Mayo.

Crondace—January 24, at Bahia, Brazil, deeply regretted, Walter Russell Crondace, grandson of Charles Vignoles, Esq., F.R.S.

Hyndman—January 2, at Maryborough, Victoria, New South Wales, of fever, George Hutchinson Hyndman, L.R.C.S.I., second son of the late J. E. Hyndman, Esq., of this city.

Massey—March 7, at 7, Westland-row, the beloved daughter of Mr. James Massey, aged two years and ten months.

Welland—March 6, at his residence, Upper Rutland-street, Joseph Welland, Esq., architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

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